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MODERN TIMES

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Rent Strikers Face Eviction

TENANTS FIGHT ON

by Florie Ricciuti

"A rent strike is the only recourse we as tenants have" exclaimed Mrs. Joseph Crump, one of the organizers of the rent strike at 29-37 and 52-54 Dickerman Street.

"The property owners, their agents and attorney refuse to talk with us about the conditions under which we must live," she adds.

Now, the tenants, who have been on strike since July, face eviction. Some of the tenants have already received two eviction notices.

"Sixteen black families are being evicted for wanting decent housing," emphasized Mrs. Joseph Bynum, another of the strike organizers.

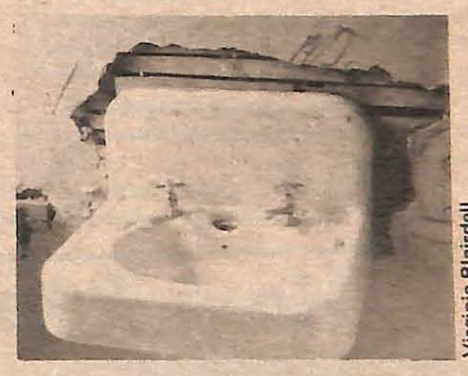
Virginia Blaisdell

At a press conference on Wednesday morning, November 18, Mrs. Joseph Bynum, an organizer of the rent strike, gives a statement to TV newsman with other members of the Dickerman Street Tenants' Council.

Rent Raise

Since February, when M.M.Krevit, Inc. took over management of the properties from the Ross Realty Co., the rents were raised twice—a total of 20 percent. No repairs were made either inside or outside the buildings.

After the second rent raise last June, the Dickerman Tenants Council was formed. Under the advice of the Legal Aid Association (LAA) and Treny Hines, community organizer from the Urban League, the council decided on the rent strike. Instead of being handed to the landlords, the rent is put into a special fund set up by the council.



Virginia Blaisdell

Sink after repairs.

The council's ultimate goal is 16 liveable apartments and a lease. Then the rent money will be given to the landlords minus any money spent for repairs.

Mrs. Hines commented that over $1000 has already been paid to Krevit from the fund to cover electricians' bills for recent repairs. Mrs. Crump said, "We kept our promise to be reasonable as our only goal is to get the property repaired."

Most of the tenants are "permanent" residents having lived there from eight to 29 years. Eight years ago they held a similar rent strike. Ross Realty Co. took over the management of the properties then and raised rents without making needed repairs.

Some of the housing code violations that existed in 1963 such as insufficient

See TENANTS RESIST, page 4

Long-Haired Narc Busts His 'Friends'

Like many young people in New Haven, George Miller smoked grass, tripped on LSD, and hung around such places as the Green and Hungry Charlie's.

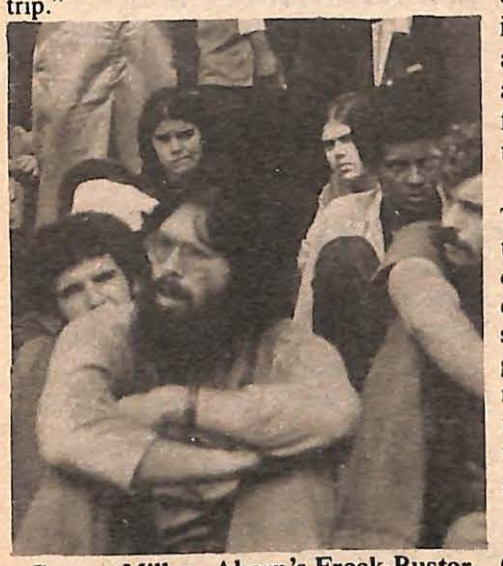
But last week George turned out to have been a very special "freak." He spent some of this summer writing down the names of his suppliers and saving some of the stuff they'd sold him. ***Last week those names turned up on*** **arrest warrants.**

But little else is known yet about the hip young informer. He told people he had recently returned to New Haven from some kind of National Guard service, and a girl who remembers him from Hillhouse High estimates he is about 22 years old.

SEE RELATED STORY, PAGE 5

But what he has been doing in New Haven for the past several years remains vague, and it is not clear whether he was a member of the police force or a paid informer.

And there are conflicting rumors about whether he is still in New Haven or has gone to another place "to do the same trip."



George Miller: Ahern's Freak-Buster

While the damage he did was a shock, Miller's "surfacing" as an agent was not exactly a surprise to a number of people.

Several months ago, a girl who had been arrested for possession of narcotics told some friends she believed George had informed on her.

But she couldn't pinpoint her suspicion, and she was told it was unfair to George to talk like that without proof.

Wednesday, November 18, George proved himself to everybody.

South Central Students Ask: Who Gets All The Goodies?

"Who's getting the goodies?" asked a questionnaire recently circulated among students at South Central Community College. The student group wants to unite everyone who attends SCCC around issues that affect them all. They are concerned that course sections are being cut due to insufficient funds and that there is no place to study and no campus.

The questionnaire, called "Stranger Than Fiction," was meant to point out to the students that they need not accept inadequate facilities given to a community college just because the student body there cannot afford to go elsewhere. Although received humorously, it contained a basically serious undertone to show the student community that their understanding of the problems is greater than most realize.

A relatively unknown president (Albert Hendricks), a very small and insufficient library, and a new mansion well-removed from the college and used exclusively by the administrators (many of whom do not want to be separated from the students), for a supposed "better academic atmosphere" are just a few of the many problems at the school.

Academic Atmosphere Difficult

It is difficult if not impossible, to create an academic atmosphere when men with power are using the college for personal gain and political advancement at the expense of student education and development. It is equally difficult to believe, judging from previous performance, that these few men who run the school would ever try to compensate for the enormous educational deficiencies SCCC students have received from the New Haven public schools.

The library at the school is a tiny room in a corner of the Wilbur Cross High School library. There are few books, no films and inadequate supplies. For example, there are only two workable projectors for a student body of over 1350 people.

The cafeteria, where food is trucked in by a vendor, is the only place students can relax at the school. It has a blaring jukebox which makes it impossible for the students to study. Students feel that there should be places both to study and to sit and enjoy music.

Mansion expenditure

The major expenditure of the school this academic year has been a mansion at 111 Whitney Avenue. This extravaganza, which will be used solely to house the administration, has wall-to-wall carpeting and a fireplace in almost every room. The students have no place in this new facility, despite the fact that there is not one student study room anywhere at the college.

There is money for few student

See SCCC'S GOODIES, page 5

Citizens Act Against UI's Abuses

by Jan Becker and John Shultz

Several New Haven area groups have formed a coalition to challenge overhead power lines and excessive rate increases by UI and Connecticut Light and Power (CL&P). Citizens have brought suit against the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) for its failure to transfer a rate hearing for UI to New Haven. Meanwhile, New Haven Aldermen have been considering several resolutions which would restrict the construction of overhead power lines.

On November 16, representatives of the community groups met at Farnam Neighborhood House in Fair Haven and formed a coalition opposing the electric utility abuses. The groups include the Fair Haven Project Area Committee, Fair Haven Betterment Association, Annex Civic Association, East Rock Neighborhood Association, and Environmental Offensive. Citizens from East Haven also plan to join the coalition.

The PUC still has not made a decision on requests by UI and CL&P for overhead power lines. However, members of the coalition anticipate a decision in favor of the power companies, and are preparing to appeal this decision by raising money for legal fees and research.

In another related development, the East Rock Neighborhood Association passed a resolution on November 19 opposing any overhead power lines in New Haven.

UI - PUC Collusion

Despite UI's high rate of profit return, it is pushing for openended rate increases which would pass on all rises in fuel costs to its customers. UI is assisted in its efforts by the PUC, a state regulatory agency which is far more concerned with UI's interests than the public's.

A PUC hearing on UI's request for rate adjustments was held in Hartford on October 29. This was done in total disregard for a legal petition, organized by several of the coalition groups, which requested (in accordance with Conn. statute 16-26) that the hearing be held in New Haven (see *Modern Times,* Nov. 15).

One of the petitioners sued the PUC to force them to repeat the rate hearing in New Haven. This suit was to have been decided November 19, but the PUC lawyer, assisted by an attorney from UI, engaged in sufficient delaying tactics to have the case postponed until November 25. This delay will cause considerable inconvenience to witnesses who took time off from work to testify on the 19th.

Aldermen Want Local Control

In the meantime, the Municipal Services Committee of the Board of Aldermen has begun considering four resolutions concerning power lines. The first resolution, introduced by Majority Leader Eliot Segal, would bring all future power lines under aldermanic jurisdiction.

At an October 29 hearing, many community people testified in favor of this resolution, but a UI representative refused to make any comments. He said that UI had insufficient time to prepare and that the executives had been too busy at the PUC rate hearing in Hartford earlier that day. Nevertheless, the committee passed favorably on the resolution.

On November 18, the alderman's Legislative Committee was scheduled to hold its own hearing on Segal's resolution. But again, UI asked that this hearing be postponed, since "they had insufficient time to prepare." Once this hearing is held, there is good chance that the resolution will become law.

The aldermen have also been considering three resolutions which would restrict the overhead power lines which UI and CL&P currently plan for New Haven.

On November 12, UI was allowed to make its own three-hour presentation opposing these resolutions. Since very few people knew about this special hearing, they had no opportunity to question UI directly about its position.

In addition to delaying hearings, UI reportedly has been flooding the aldermen with weekly mailings and invitations to lunch.

People Push to Run CDAP

by Julie Ellison

The decision of the Neighborhood Corporations to set themselves up as the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) agency, a move designed "to wrest our destiny out of the hands of an oppresive establishment" according to the corporations' statement, drew a predictably lukewarm response from the Guida administration last week. In a press conference Monday, November 16, spokesmen for the corporations signed documents creating the City-Wide Neighborhood Board of Directors, Inc.

The initial purpose of the new organization will be to replace the "downtown" controlled City Plan Commission, which has administered the two-year, $200,000 planning project since 1969 as CDAP agency. Completion of a comprehensive city plan is necessary for continued state redevelopment funds, and supposedly will provide an assessment of a community's most serious needs along with proposed ways to meet them.

The action came after a two-month dispute which began with neighborhood opposition to the present control of CDAP operations by city hall and city planners. The Neighborhood Corporations proposal, first presented on September 29, would put "the real 'Urban Planners' - the victims of the slum system" in charge of planning and implementing programs for the much-publicized "New New Haven."

Guida's undue concern with upcoming CDAP deadlines and legal technicalities involving the change of agencies led the corporations to force his hand by putting their proposal into effect independently. It appears, however, that he was forced to be only slightly more specific about his vague expressions of sympathy for the neighborhood's plight.

Mayor wants Time

After consulting with state officials who refused to extend the April 5 deadline, he stated that proceedings to reorganize the agency, which would "take months" could begin only after the report is submitted to the Board of Aldermen in January. "In order to prevent jeopardizing the $3.5 million a year we now receive," he said, "there is no alternative but to complete the first round of CDAP under the present arrangement."

In addition to using time-honored stalling tactics, Guida is already hedging on the issue of full community control of the CDAP and other New Haven renewal agencies. He agreed that "a more widely representative agency should be formed, and that the corporations should have a "definite, formal role" in this agency. He ignored, however, the fact that as of the 16th an alternate agency already exists.

Guida apparantly is hoping to maintain the present set-up with a possible change in the agency's title and a few more neighborhood representatives. The Mayor's tactics will only perpetuate the token "community input" that provoked the neighborhood's challenge in the first place.

Although the corporations scored the ineffiency and expense of the current operation, main protest came over the fact that the needs of poor and near poor city residents was secondary to decisions reached by city employees and hired consultants.

Jets Fly at Tweed Airport DespiteUnsafeConditions

by Teri Klein

In the latest chapter in the continuing case of East Haven against the Jets, Eastern Airlines Executives have decided to fly the planes into Tweed-New Haven Airport despite the fact the runway has been reduced to its original length. The pilots say it's not safe, but Eastern says there is "no problem"

The city "officially" ordered Tweed to change the markings on the runway to reduce its "effective" use from 5600 feet to 4771 feet because they had been violating a Connecticut superior court order upholding the illegality of using the extended runway in East Haven. A $1000 contempt of court fine was mounting daily.

Two years ago jet service at Tweed was halted when pilots refused to fly in due to hazardous conditions, particularly the short 4771 runway. The city illegally extended the runway in 1969.

I spoke with pilot Al Pusey shortly *after he landed a large jet under the "new-old" conditions. He talked of the hazar*dous approach coming down close in among peoples' homes, and the unsafe conditions of landing in wet weather. "The runway is too slippery when wet to brake to a short stop." When questioned particularly about the new shortened length he registered complete surprise. "We've been operating on a bare thin line of safety now."

He marched me into the airport office and dialed the control tower. The tower at Tweed had neglected to inform the pilot the runway had been shortened. The pilot was furious.

The Meaningless Line

"It's completely out of the question to land jet planes on a 4771 foot runway—it's against FAA regulations—FAA requires the tower to tell the pilot the length". I didn't hear the other end of the conversation from the tower—the pilot turned to me "The gist I get is the painted line doesn't mean anything." The line indicates where the runway has been shortened.

Mr. Martin, Eastern Sales manager was standing in the office. I looked at him—his sick smile reflected the others on the airport staff. "Have you anything to say?" "There's no problem," he said.

"Any opinions?" "My opinions are Eastern's opinions."

No problems? This pilot refused to take off unless he had extended runway space. This violation of the city ban limiting effective runway space was granted by the Tweed tower. The new conditions are unsafe for Jets, he maintained.

There is now a $2 million damage suit against Eastern Airlines and the city of New Haven brought by the Committee against Airport Expansion and the City of East Haven. A decision is expected early in December.

What really rings in my ears is Mr. Criscolo, an East Haven resident and witness in the current case. "What do they want to do, kill us first and look into it later?"

How Public is a Public Park?

John Durrence

What kind of park do you think New Haven needs? Plans are being formulated by the New Haven Parks Dept. to make Edgerton Park, pictured to the left, into a public garden and home landscaping center. The 23 acre park is located on the Brewster estate on Whitney Ave. across from Lake Whitney. The entrance to the park is on Edgehill Rd. Edgerton Park is not a place to have a picnic. It is not a place to fly kites, run races, participate in active sports, ride bicycles, or bring your pet. The sign (now defaced) at the entrance of the park proclaims these activities illegal. Some people feel that the restrictions on the use of the park resulted from pressure by influential residents in the area to keep "undesirable" people out of the park.

Virginia Blaisdell

IAM Local 609 sets up placement service for laid off Olin workers. l. to r. Alvin Panical, recording secretary; Francis Romano, trustee; Louis Romano, president.

Olin To Lay Off 1450, Gun Production Slows

by Matt Borenstein

The consequences of the current recession have hit home in the last few weeks with the announcement of massive layoffs and "furloughs" at Olin. These latest actions by Olin management will result in loss of pay for some 1450 out of the 1700 production workers there.

On top of an unemployment toll of over 10,000 already the outlook is not hopeful for finding jobs these days.

On October 26 it was announced that 700 Olin employees would have three weeks without pay—around Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years. The second bolt struck when Olin announced on November 12 that 500 workers would be completely laid off as a result of the loss of a government ammunition contract. The next day, another 250 found out that they would also have three week "furloughs".

No Surprise

The current layoffs at Olin are no surprise to the workers there. Employment at Olin has declined steadily since the strike in 1969. Before the strike (June. 1969) there were 3200 production workers at Olin. About a year later, just before the layoff announcements there were only 1700 on the job.

So 1500 people were laid off during November 1969 to October 1970 without ever making the headlines.

When the strike ended last November, 300 low-seniority workers did not come back. Olin never refilled those positions. In addition 500 were laid off temporarily while Olin retooled for the 5.56mm ammunition contract which it just lost.

During the rest of the year workers were laid off in groups of 60 to 70 as sporting inventory piled up and rifle demand fell off.

According to IAM 609 president, Louis Romano, representing Olin union workers, Olin has written 1970 off as a bad year due to the recession.

Union Job Placement

IAM Lodge 609 is trying to find jobs for its members. The union is in the process of setting up a placement service every afternoon in its office at 965 Dixwell Ave. They are working closely with the state employment service to find jobs to fit the skills of the laid off workers.

The union is also trying to put pressure on the government to return the ammunition contract to Olin. Through IAM 609 pressure, Mayor Guida has sent a telegram urging the Defense Department to renew the 5.56mm ammunition contract to Olin.

Labor Notes

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOOKLET

Your Rights and Responsibilities Under the Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Law is a booklet which provides information to help people file claims for unemployment benefits and to understand how benefits are determined. Send for copy:

Unemployment Compensation Department
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

Or ask for a copy at the New Haven office at 770 Chapel Street.

THE RAILROADS

"We have had it," we have been stalled and stalled. . . We have been held back. We have not been given our just due. We now intend to get justice," said C.L. Dennis , President of the Railway Clerks in response to a Presidential Commission to recommend a settlement in for the rail unions.

The five-man Presidential Panel recommended wage increases totaling 32.5% in seven steps over a three-year period. It also asked for one fringe benefit demanded by the unions—accident insurance for off-track employees. The Panel also recommended that the rail companies get one of their major objectives "substantial relief" from "restrictive" work rules. Dennis said that the recommendation of the panel falls short by 47.5 cents an hour of the 1970 settlement of workers in the airline and trucking industries. Unless there is an acceptable offer by the railroads by December 1, there may be a strike.

HECKLERS FOR HIRE

During the last campaign Nixon and Agnew traveled around the country trying to get votes for Republican candidates. Their main tactic was to make working people angry about hecklers shouting obcenities at political rallies.

Thomas O'Neil, political columnist of the **Baltimore Sun** found out that the Republican Party hired many of the hecklers. "So it was in Indiana. There the Republican organization scoured Chicago for the most scrofulous yippies to be found, sent a band of them to break up a rally for a Republican candidate, while waving placards boosting his Democratic opponent. The yippies said their pay was $75.

"A suspicious sameness of tactic tags the harassers who present themselves with equally suspicious regularity along the trail of most conspicuous campaigners, almost exclusively Republican."

UAW Contract Sets Pace

The United Auto Workers (UAW) didn't get everything it wanted from *General Motors after an eight week strike. But a lot of the things the* UAW won are still a model for other unions to strive for.

Assuming the cost of living increases by five to six per cent per year, the GM settlement could give from $1.33 to $1.43 per hour increases over the next three years. The electrical workers got 67¢ from GE and the rubber workers got 82¢ from Goodyear over three year contracts. The UAW settlement is almost twice as large as the GE agreement.

Wage a Compromise

When the strike started, the UAW had asked for a 61¢ average increase for the first year. GM offered 38¢. The union compromised for a 51¢ increase over the $4 an hour average wage. Well over half of this increase, 33¢ (based on October C.P.I.) makes up for the loss of wages due to inflation over the last contract. The agreement also provides a 14¢ per hour increase in each of the second and third years of the contract.

The agreement also provides a 3% "productivity increase" in each of the *second and third years of the contract. If GM's production does not increase by 3% in each of those years the raise will be less. At the 3% level, the raises will amount to 14¢ a year. This is like insurance for GM against a sharply declining auto market.*

Because of mass pressure by the rank and file, the union won the unlimited cost of living increases it lost in 1967. The first cost of living adjustment will not be made until Dec. 6, 1971 and after that adjustments will be made every three months.

It will provide a 2.5¢ per hour increase for every 1% increase in the Consumer Price Index. The cost of living increases will be given once at the end of the first year and once every three months for the next two years. At the current pay scale GM's cost of living raises will still not keep up with inflation.

"30 and Out"

Some worker opposition came from the union's failure to win a full "30 and out" retirement plan. This would have meant retirement with a $500 per month minimum pension after 30 years service with no age minimum.

Victory for the UAW on the "30 and out" provision could have meant the opening up of 70,000 new jobs -- with unemployment approaching 6%, these jobs are badly needed.

The agreement reached with GM allows workers with 30 years of service to retire at 58 with a $500 per month pension. By the third year of the contract, the minimum age will be 55. Younger workers can retire after 30 years but are penalized 8% of the $500 per month for each year under the age limitation.

There is little information available on shop issues--so called "non-economic demands." The UAW membership had wanted compulsory overtime eliminated. All that was achieved was that after 15 days of straight work, a worker gets Sunday off. (Hardly a "non-economic" issue for GM).

The eight week strike was the costliest in the history of the auto industry. The 130,000 cars and trucks lost each day cost GM $7 billion in sales. GM executives still got paid but no cars were produced.

Strikers Hold Strong at Seamless Rubber

On Thursday, November 12, 650 production workers at the Seamless Rubber Company went on strike for higher wages. The strike was to begin at midnight, when their contract expired, but the company locked out the night shift workers, who arrived for work at 11 p.m.

The Seamless workers, who are members of Local 338, United Rubber Workers, AFL-CIO, are demanding a 70 cent hourly wage increase over three years 30 cents the first year, and 20 cents each of the second and third. The Company at first offered 52 cents, and later increased their offer to 62 cents, but the union remains firm in their demand for 70 cents.

The lowest paid workers at Seamless currently make $2.15 an hour. The majority of workers are black, and the majority of them hold second jobs. In addition to their wage demands, the workers are fighting a company attempt to put some workers in lower labor grades than they are now in.

Supervisors Packing

About a week before the strike, the union instructed its members not to work any more overtime. As a result, the company has low stockpiles of the surgeon's gloves and other medical products which the striking workers normally produce. The management has been trying to meet their orders by using supervisors and clerical workers to pack and ship these goods during the strike.

The union has meanwhile set up picket lines at both the Hallock Avenue Main Plant and the Howard Avenue Warehouse. Striking workers have successfully prevented some scabs from entering the plant, and trucks from leaving the warehouse, but there have also been minor scuffles at the plant. Five union members including president Nello Morbidelli were arrested Friday, November 20 for allegedly preventing scabs from entering the plant. According to a union spokesman, the men acted "because the rank and file is very disturbed that management is performing production work."

One woman striker interviewed felt that the company would not settle until after Thanksgiving weekend in order to deprive the workers of their two paid holidays However she felt that their low stockpiles would force the company to a speedy settlement soon after that.

The Seamless Rubber Company, which produces sporting goods such as footballs and basketballs in addition to medical supplies, is now a part of the Rexall Drug Company. A top Rexall executive has flown here from California, and is believed to be responsible for the company's hard line in the strike.

John Durrence

Keeping the scabs out at Seamless.

Welfare Recipients, Taxpayers Cheated

by Patricia Hughes

A great many people in New Haven are not aware of the welfare voucher game played every day at the expense of the taxpayer and the welfare recipient. It consists of the recipient being given a voucher instead of cash to purchase household needs.

This voucher is only good for approved items which are paid for directly by the Welfare Department. "After all," say the authorities, "you can't give a welfare recipient cash, they can't be trusted with it, they are such a stupid shiftless lot." So most state workers try to stick the recipient with a voucher.

As a recipient you do not have to accept a voucher instead of cash but the case worker may try to get you to. Many recipients are unaware of their rights and they are cheated right and left by the state and by the greedy merchant.

Certain merchants make a great deal of money handling the vouchers, charging the top price the welfare department allows for worthless junk. Some have specialized in this to such an extent that their store signs read "We Cater to State Welfare Accounts"

Instant Price Rise

The poor recipient is told by the welfare case worker to go out and get estimates on needed household items such as beds, washing machines and refrigerators. The minute the recipient says he or she wishes an estimate on an item the storekeeper gives the top amount allowed by the Welfare Department on that item as the price

The merchant knows only a few stores will accept the state voucher, so his $35 washing machine becomes $65 and his $25 mattress and box springs $95. All refrigerators suddenly are $85. The recipient gets the estimates and returns to his case-worker for the voucher with the merchant's urging to "come back right away" ringing in his ears.

Once the voucher is returned and signed over to the merchant, arrangements are made to deliver the goods. All washers must have a 30-day guarantee and the same for refrigerators. Of course everything is second-hand. So you can guess what happens next.

Thirty-two days after I received my refrigerator it broke beyond repair. The washing machine lasted 40 days before its first repair job and is now broken again and I've only had it since September.

Taxpayers' Burden

The repairs are paid for by the Welfare Department and are costly. The taxpayer bears the expense in the end.

If more money were allowed initially a recipient could purchase new goods that are guaranteed for a year or more, especially if the recipient received the allowance in cash without having to fight for it. Then he could deal more effectively with any store without being forced to go to those who make poverty profitable for themselves.

Caseworkers who attempt to help the recipient are quickly gotten rid of. The present welfare system isn't well or fair for the recipient or the burdened taxpayer but it is very profitable for a few.

Lead Poison Landlord Gets Only $15 Fines

by Joelle Dominski

There have been many cases of lead paint poisoning since the city's regulating ordinance was passed, but no landlord has been penalized.

The first violator fined under the two and a half-year old ordinance is Phyllis Lyons, whose tenant was afflicted with lead paint poisoning last August at 62 Ivy Street. When her case came to court on November 16 she was fined on four counts at $15 each.

Michael Finley, lead poisoning coordinator of the New Haven Health Department, says that most landlords get away without being penalized because "housing cases get low priority." He explains that, "it takes six or eight months for the case to come to court after the warrant is served. By that time the landlord has repaired the violation."

Landlords Show Little Concern

Finley hopes that this case, and some others currently pending, will scare landlords into covering lead paint in their properties. But the only owners the Health Department has hopes of "scaring" are small landlords.

"This won't bring the big landlords to their knees," says Finley. However, he adds, "We do have as much problem with the small landlords since they don't have as much money."

In the meantime, more and more *children are being afflicted with lead paint poisoning. A special screening of 650 inner-city children this summer showed that 116 of them had an abnormal* lead level in their blood stream. Houses where these children lived were checked for housing code violations.

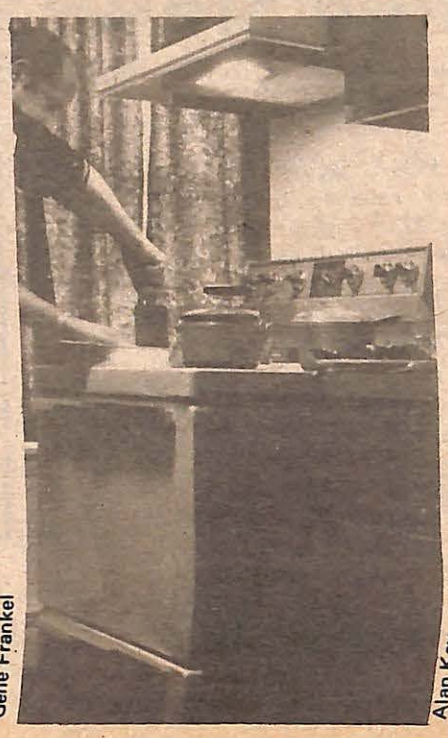
"The number of housing investigations we have made this year is almost double last year," says Finley. A dozen warrants have been issued to landlords since January. The neighborhoods hit worst are the Hill, Newhallville and Fair Haven.

Lead Free Places for Emergency Cases

The Health Department is able to isolate only a small number of these children from their lead-filled surroundings. The department uses ten housing units that have been made lead-free as places to relocate families with emergency cases.

The family of the victim of lead poisoning in Phyllis Lyons' apartment moved to one of these temporary housing units when the poisoning was discovered last August. At that time the Health Department issued orders to Lyons to correct the housing violations. When they were not repaired by September 21, the department filed a warrant. According to Assistant Housing Prosecutor Jack Barnston, Lyons' case came to the court in only two months because the court is "getting rid of the backlog."

Gene Frankel



Alan Kay

CCA Opens Hill Housing Center

The Davis family (John and "Scarlet" in his bedroom, Ty in the kitchen) needed a place to live until their new home would be ready. They found one at 168 Davenport Avenue where the Christian Community Action has opened an "Emergency Housing Unit." The six apartments were officially opened Sunday, November 22, and can house more than 30 homeless people every night. The three-story brick building was bought, rebuilt and partially furnished by CCA at a cost of $112,000. Rehabilitation work was done by Community Housing, Inc. Travelers Aid and State Welfare will rent apartments in the building. These agencies and the Red Cross, City Welfare and the family Relocation office developed the guidelines for the use of the emergency units. They will help answer the need for such accommodations in New Haven since, says Rev. Ian D.K. Siggins, president of the Board of Directors of CCA, "The city wasn't taking any realistic corrective steps " to remedy the housing problem.

Tenants Resist: *Face Eviction*

Continued from page 1

outlets, no lavatory sinks and space heaters, were corrected.

But others, such as non-porous floors in bathrooms, loose fitting windows and doors, defective outlets and sagging floors still remain as part of the demands of the current rent strike.

Soon after taking over the management Krevit received notice from Division of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI), the city code enforcement agency, to repair a list of housing code violations. He later received a letter from LAA informing him of the tenants' council and the fund since he had not undertaken any repairs. Things were so bad that a porch was falling off one of the houses.

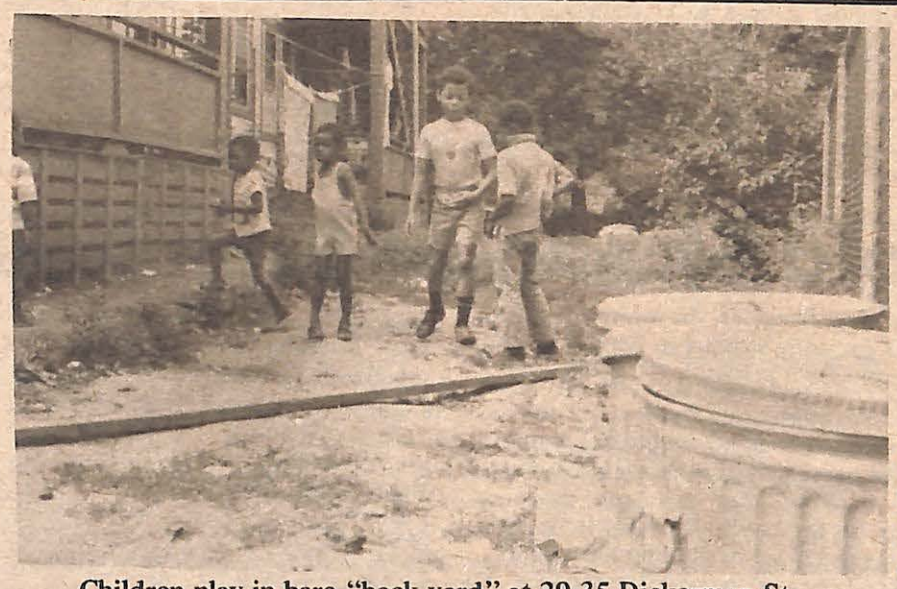
Krevit said he had borrowed $30,000 to make repairs. However, he claimed that because of the contractors' reluctance to work in this neighborhood he was unable to get work started.

False Claim

Charles Atkinson, a building contractor with 15 years experience, countered that Krevit's remarks were degrading to the black community. He said he knew of 60 contractors, black and white who would come anytime. But not for $2 an hour, he added.

In the first week of November, DNI code enforcer Frank Aiello went through the apartments to check the progress of the repairs. He said only $150 worth of repairs was left to be done. However, Atkinson, who was called in by the tenants as a neutral observer, projects a much higher figure.

Krevit has had new aluminum siding put on 52-54 Dickerman St. and has made minor repairs like painting inside some apartments. But things like cracked and sagging ceilings, loose floorboards, peeling paint and wallpaper still remain.



Tenants Council

Children play in bare "back yard" at 29-35 Dickerman St.

Mrs. Crump and Mrs. Bynum of the tenants council and Urban League representative Mrs. Hines all emphasized that the carpentry, electrical and plumbing work is "very poor, definitely patchwork and unfinished."

The tenants blame the ineffective DNI code enforcer in the Dixwell area, the Ross Realty Co. and Krevit for the poor conditions in the apartments.

Mrs. Bynum, commenting on the solidarity of the tenants asserted, "The tenants will not break down even though they are being served with eviction notices. We started in together and are staying together for proper modern efficient apartments."

"If it doesn't help us, maybe it will help other families in New Haven to get decent housing," she adds, hopefully.

CL & P Builds Power Line

The Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL+P) has already begun construction of the power line that will run through East Haven and the Annex. They are so confident that the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) will listen to them, rather than to the public, that they haven't even waited for permission. The first pole for the new line has already been erected off Totoket Road in North Branford.

Pupils Control Own Education At Unschool

The Unschool was founded this year on the principle that students should become actively involved in the processes of their own education. This entailed the students sitting down with the founding staff of the school to develop a curriculum of study.

The school hopes to gain accreditation, so state requirements were taken into consideration when the students determined the course areas they wanted to study. The courses were then developed by the teachers and the students and were scheduled to meet at any time of the week convenient for both students and teachers.

Classes meet in the Trinity Church Parish House. This is also used as the administrative center of the school. All of the students are encouraged to spend time in the school office to learn of the administrative work necessary to run a school. With students involved with the administrative aspects, the need for disciplinary rules enforced by regular schools disappears.

Explore Attitudes

One of the main purposes of the Unschool is to provide an atmosphere where students can explore their own feelings and attitudes toward education as well as themselves. Many of the students view this as the most important part of the school. "I get more of an education here," says Stuart Popper. "I have contact with different kinds of people. Everybody learns from that."

Another student, Teri Blossom, feels much the same way. She places much importance on getting to know other people's opinions. "It opens your mind up a little more," she says.

Virginia Blaisdell

Enjoying a philosophy class at the Unschool

There are only four full-time teachers at the Unschool. Others are all volunteers solicited from the greater New Haven community. Response to the call for faculty has been so extensive that the Unschool can offer a tutor for almost any course

Now the students are working to pay the cost of salaries and supplies. Meanwhile the Unschool Corporation is applying for various grants. Because they adhere to state requirements for high school education, they don't expect to have much trouble finding a funding agency or corporation. Courses presently offered include:

Science Fiction, Dance, Drama, Oriental Philosophy, History of Idealism and Radicalism in America, United States History, Sculpture, Fim Making and Viewing, Creative Writing, Yoga, Carpentry, American Indian Folklore, General Math, Fear as a Way of Life, Psychology, Anti-Literature, Painting, Sexual Identity, Organic Cooking, The City, Drugs, Contemporary Music, General Guitar Theory, Southeast Asian Studies, Women's History, Arts and Crafts, African Studies, Anthropology, Alternative Life Styles, Christian Religion Studies, Comics as an Art Form, *Photography, Poetry, Strategies, Concepts of Math, English Tutorial.*

Ahern's "Drug Busts": Copping Out On Crime

by Peter Friedland

"If you haven't seen him, he's probably been busted!"reads the hastily drawn-up leaflet in front of Hungry Charlie's.

"Free the New Haven 70" cried printed stickers that went up around the city the same Wednesday a week ago.

The leaflets should have read, "him or her," since young women were included in the 70 alleged "dope pushers" the New Havenpolicewent after in those surprise raids that got a front page story in the **Register.**

And not all of the "New Haven 70" need to be "free"--several were gone before the police had arrived at workplaces or homes.

But Hungry Charlie's was a good place to call attention to the arrests, since many New Haven "street people" hang out there, and the raids were generally seen by kids as just another attack on young people.

The arrests were engineered by George Miller, an undercover agent. Miller, in his 20's is bearded and long-haired, wears yellow wire framed glasses and "hip clothes," and grew up with some of the people he informed on.

Most young people knew right away that the arrests would only temporarily slow the supply of acid, grass, hash, and speed. Nor would they cut down the million-dollar trade in "heavy stuff" like heroin.

But through the early-morning, coordinated, city-wide arrests, the press release, the high bails and the serious charges, it was all made to look like a *great blow struck against "the drug problem."*

A scene in court made it clear just how carefully orchestrated the whole scene was. Faced with the first of Ahern's 70 victims, a judge, who apparently had not been given the word, set bond for $500. But a note was quickly passed to him by the prosecutor, apparently explaining that these were press-release arrests, causing him to change the bail to $10,000.

Of course, the day's events didn't bother the short haired, middle-aged importers of heroin and cocaine who supply Connecticut through New Haven, or to the ever-increasing number of middle-aged and middle-class people who smoke the stuff the kids are accused of selling.

But to those arrested, black and white, many of them 16, 18, or in their 20's, it was just the beginning of big trouble as they stood in the dingy 6th circuit courtroom surrounded by police and lawyers.

Tense, unhappy, but somehow resigned, they watched silently while defense lawyers argued with the judge about the "outrageously" high bails of $20,000, $10,000, $2,000,

It was obvious harassment, since many couldn't raise so much money, and it will take a long time for the friends of others to do so. It also ensured the young people would be left in the infamous Whalley Avenue or Niantic jails until lawyers even had a hope of getting more lenient judges to lower the bail.

And the high bails and publicity made it appear these were big "pushers", when in fact the warrants were for "deals" involving very small amounts.

Young people knew that the police, judges and prosecutors know that the use *of grass, acid, hash, etc. are a part of living these days, just like coffee, alcohol, tobacco and tranquilizers. That means it's too widespread, and too important, to be stopped by even such a large number of* arrests.

So it is assumed that these raids are just rituals, intended to make the police and courts look like they're "doing their job."

Could it be that it's much easier for the police to pick up kids than to take on the "businessmen" who in some states control the courts, the police, the city halls and the state houses?

But most of all, why don't the laws change, after so many years of lack of medical proof that such widely used "soft drugs" as grass and hash are harmful?

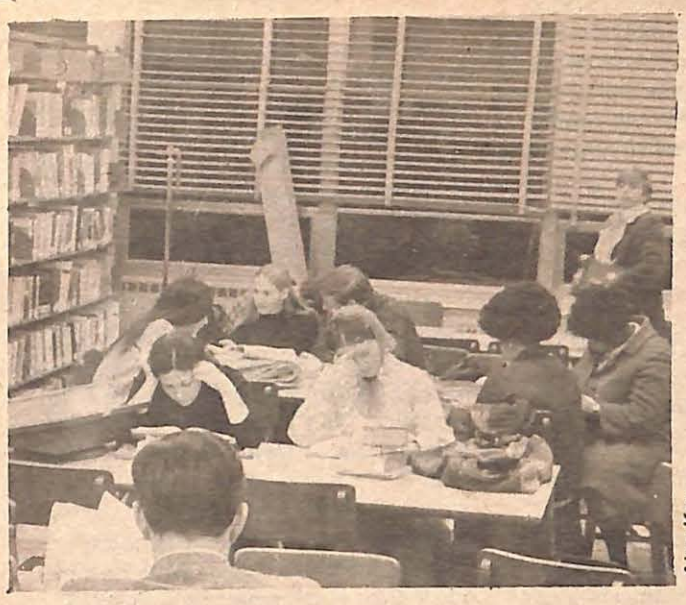
To young people the drug laws look like no more than an attempt to stop drugs from helping them change their minds about how they live their lives.

Perhaps this is because the use of drugs often comes with the beginning] for young people of a whole new way of looking at their lives, including schools, factories, offices, parents, families, and military service–all the things they are supposed to accept.

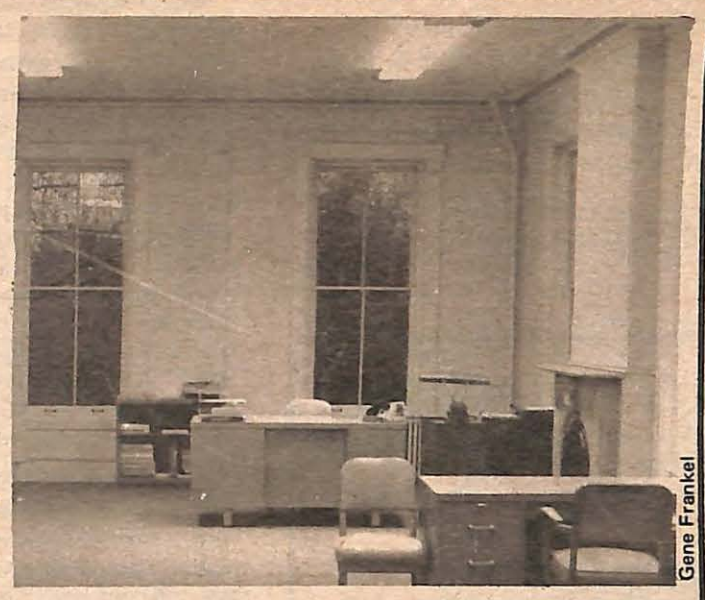
Smoking dope a few times a week does not, in itself, cause such changes. It can at best only heighten feelings already there, particularly negative feelings about life as it's "supposed" to be.

Maybe some supporters of these laws really do think that all drugs are physically dangerous and are not against people under 30 changing their minds about how they live.

But that's not the way most young people look at it. The most important result of these raids is to show them that the function of the police and courts is to enforce laws that don't make sense, rather than to stop real crimes, like racism and poverty, which people have to live with no matter how many "freaks" are jailed.



Alan Kay



Gene Frankel

Students working in the cramped library while the administration prepares to move into the spacious Taft mansion.

SCCC's Goodies

Continued from page 1

projects. The yearbook allotment is the largest one. Unfortunately, , half of this amount goes to a faculty advisor.

It has been confirmed that many class sections must be cut next semester due to insufficient funds, and yet three administrators who wish to teach courses free of charge were not permitted to do so.

The group of students who circulated the questionnaire in the student community, did so with the purpose of bettering South Central. From this survey came the realization that taxpayers suffer as well as students. The taxpayers are unknowingly financing a mansion rather than a decent library. The students now believe that this situation can only be remedied by the greater New Haven community joining with students to take action in the fight for better education.

EXCERPTS FROM THE QUESTIONAIRE "STRANGER THAN FICTION"

Have you ever gone to the library and found the library? Hint: it *is* small.

YES: 28 NO: 18

BONUS: Who is Albert Hendricks? Have you ever seen the man?

17 knew 20 didn't know 1 said dean

YES: 11 NO: 30

Did you know that a mansion has been rented at a tremendous cost per year?

YES: 12 NO: 23

Did you know that several sections will have been cut for next term?

YES: 16 NO: 20

Do you see any relationship between the above two questions?

YES: 23 NO: 9

Who's getting the goodies?

5, not the students; 12, don't know; 1, faculty; 9, president and administration: 1, owner of Taft mansion.

Circle the poem which contains ironic pentameter:

Four score and a few months ago our
fore student fought forth a new site,
---and the President moved in.

Al be nimble,
Al be strict,
Al jumped into the mansion quick.

Al was nimble,
Al was quick,
He fired two and then there was six,
But he didn't quite clear the flame
And now Al has only himself to blame.

Taxpayer, Taxpayer why does our school not grow?
With mansion tall
And a spending ball,
And juggled books all in a row?

Editorial

Olin Business Cycle
A Worker's Treadmill

Employment at Olin in New Haven:

June 1969 (before the strike)	**3200**
Nov. 1969 (after the strike)	**2900**
Sept.1970	**1700**
Nov.1970	**1200**

950 employees will have three-week shutdowns leaving only 250 employees working steadily.

Recently, the Olin Corporation in New Haven announced that it would lay-off 500 people because it lost a government ammunitions contract. Another 950 would have three week "furloughs" without pay because of slow business.

Based on current estimates (see Money Talks, page 7) the economic situation for working people is likely to get worse over the next year with both unemployment and prices increasing.

The laid off workers have little hope of being rehired by Olin in the near future. They must compete with over 10,000 other workers in the New Haven area for non-existent jobs.

In addition to the serious loss of income, workers at Olin, who are laid off face loss of benefits won in contracts such as medical insurance. and life insurance. Workers who are not rehired may lose their pension.

As the layoff period lengthens families go deeper into debt on payments for mortgages, cars and appliances, and insurance. The little money they get from unemployment compensation barely covers essentials such as food and clothing.

Extended layoffs also shake workers' self-confidence. Workers are wrongfully led to believe that it is some personal deficiency that has led to the layoff — after all, others are still on the job. Yet, in fact, the blame for layoffs lies with the people that run Olin and their friends that run the government.

The workers who were laid off did not choose to have a costly war in Vietnam that has caused runaway inflation. They did not choose an anti-inflation policy which left them and millions of others jobless. Finally they had no voice in the way Olin decided to deal with inflation and a declining market.

Considering all the needs we have in New Haven, there is no excuse for people going without work and suffering severe dislocations in their lives. This periodic inflation and recession, employment and unemployment may be a cycle for businessmen but it is a treadmill for the people that work for them.

We have too much to do and are suffering too many disruptions in our lives to continue playing along with the profit game -- the cost is just too great!

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need--not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Jane Bandler, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Julie Ellison, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Peter Friedland, Marleen Gabriel, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Gil Hoffman, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Teri Klein, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, John Moldenhauer Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Mike Sand, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Jane Wheeler, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser

Open Line

'Register' Insults Labor

by Louis Romano

EDITORS' NOTE: In a recent editorial the New Haven Register blamed the strike of Olin workers for the deficit in the city welfare budget and for the drop in the earnings of the Olin Corp. Louis Romano, President IAM Lodge 609, wrote a letter to the Register to answer its "insulting" editorial. The Register editors carefully omitted all criticisms of the Register itself. The unedited text of Romano's letter follows.

The **New Haven Register** editorial entitled "Strike Swallows Government Funds" is not only an insult to the intelligence of every working man and woman in this area but is also decidedly tinged with deadly anti-union bias, translated in this case to mean anti-worker. It is also sprinkled with political overtones, or, should I say, reaction to the announcement that 700 Olin employees would be faced with three weeks shutdown during the weeks of Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's.

The **Register** would have the community believe that nothing was gained by Olin workers in this strike (July to November 1969). Let me remind the **Register** and the reading public in the greater New Haven area that Olin workers gained the following wages and benefits and working conditions that they would not have obtained if they rolled over and played dead and let the company impose its will on the Olin workers.

What Was Gained

Wage increases up to $1.08 per hour. Immediate 7½% wage increase--6% the 2nd year (this year) that has already been eaten up by our runaway inflation and 7% the third year. Full arbitration and protective language, which prevents the company from unilaterally changing jobs that affect the seniority area without the union's permission. Other benefits included: guaranteed average plus increase for incentive workers, increase in medical benefits and sick pay, plus 27 other major contract improvements, including upgrading of the two lowest paid categories.

The I.A.M. members at Olin are fully aware of the gains they made in these last negotiations, but, more important, they are aware of the repressive language that the company would have imposed on them had they not banded together and stayed out until the company withdrew them from the bargaining table. No one likes nor do they wish to see strikes that last the duration of the last Olin strike, but for the **Register** to take Olin's side (lacking all the facts about the strike), particularly while it professes to be concerned about the breakdown in teamwork that enables the management to solve the problems of cost, amount to name calling deserving of the Nixon-Agnew divisiveness.

Union Stopped Company

I.A.M. members at Olin want and have a strong union. Olin workers are proud of this union, and why shouldn't they be? This is the union that stopped the company *cold in its track and said No, No, No to all of their attempts to impose on the Olin workers repressive language which would have given the company unrestricted, uncontrolled and unchecked rights to force these employees to produce at incentive rates without incentive wages.*

As for the number of employees who have lost their jobs -- jobs have disappeared for a number of reasons -- namely loss of the M-16 ammunition contract. But the key reason is the recession caused by the Nixon-Agnew policy that has sent the demand for sporting rifles down to its lowest level in many years.

All of our industry has been affected. Ask anyone who produces rifles--Marlin, High Standard, Savage--if their employment hasn't hit its lowest point since the 1950 recession. They haven't had any strike. Indeed, some of them are not even organized.

Olin plants at East Alton, Illinois, Canada, and Clarksville, Indiana have reduced their employment by over 4700. There was no strike in any of these plants.

Register Never Contacted Workers

Let me conclude by saying that the **Register** does all of the Olin workers, and, indeed, all of this community a disservice. If anything the **Register** has driven the divider into the very hearts of all the Olin workers.

If indeed the **Register** is as concerned for the community as it says it is, why is it that I have not heard from it or anyone on its editorial board before the strike, during the strike, or after the strike up to and including the writing of this letter?

It would seem to me that any editorial that is intended to be beneficial to the community would at least have had the thinking of both sides before any analysis or any editorial conclusions were arrived at. Onesided editorializing whether for the company or the union certainly cannot be considered as representing the interests of the community.

Olin workers consider fair play an even shake. When are we going to get it?

Write on
Election Fraud

I am writing to register a complaint about the monitoring of voting booths during the last election.

When I went to vote at the Scranton Street School (104th Assembly District), I wanted to write in a candidate. While I was in the voting booth, the man who was monitoring asked, "Can I help you?" (probably because I had taken longer than usual to vote). I said, "I'd like to write someone in." (I had pulled up the lever which exposes the paper on which you write in a particular candidate, but I didn't think there was paper in it.) I am quite sure that he *looked in* the booth (not supposed to happen), and then he said, "There are no write-ins". So, confused at the time, I simply made no choice, and finished voting.

Upon leaving the voting area, I discovered from my husband that it is *always* possible to write in a name for public office. I returned to the voting area and confronted the man, who again denied that write-ins were allowed. He directed us to the registrar, who said, "Of course you can write in." Then the monitor gave the registrar a look, and the registrar changed his mind: "No, you can't write in." My husband told both men that they knew very well that write-ins were allowed, and they made no response except to look shifty. I insisted that the monitor tell me his name, which he finally did--Vincent Benevento.

This is obviously a minor incident in terms of the election results, since a write-in vote often isn't even counted. But it isn't a minor incident in terms of the protection of citizens' rights. If the people who are supposed to make sure the elections are aboveboard *lie* to voters, and the voter has no recourse, how can we be sure that our elections are really honest? The answer: we can't. These men knew there was nothing I could do but complain. It wouldn't change their attitude or behavior.

Jessica Wolf Gelbach **New Haven**

P.S. My husband *did* write in a vote and, from all news reports so far, it wasn't even counted!

The Season Of Sisterhood

Editor's Note: On October 31, the Women's Liberation Rock Band played in public for the first time. The occasion was a Halloween Festival called "The Season of the Witch" held at the Enormous Room. The exciting jams got the full crowd of women dancing and singing together in living embodiment of the saying: "Sisterhood is powerful!" A man who saw the great scene was moved to write this poem.

Women's Liberation Rock Band

by Stan Heller

I never saw those faces before
Though I looked on friends and lovers
Rays of strange lights
Shone deep from new smiles

Eyes
Royal purple glowing
Torrents of warmth
Jet Rising Bold
Ecstasy
Feeling for the first time
The blood of a million lovers
Rushing from belly to breast

Hands grasped unafraid
Gripping strongly
Changing yellow daisies
To fire forged chain

Laughter streaming from the chest
Cares throw like confetti
Bodies soaring high
Drinking glass upon glass
Of the cold thin air

Crackling flame too
Spurts of harsh heat
Singeing some beards

Yet they danced
And swung and jumped
With arms raised high
And who could believe
The smiles overflowing

For a few brief moments
The future flashes
We are all newborn
Arms and hands link
In discovery and promise
Forming limitless circles
Of exploding stars

MONEY TALKS

Inflation Goes On
Nixon Blames Unions

by Peter Friedland

What the administration calls its "game plan" was explained to a group of bankers in California several weeks ago by Herbert Stein, chairman of Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors.

We would all just yawn and change the channel when "economic policy officials" come out with their usual stuff, were it not for the fact that blaming working people for inflation is *not just* rhetoric.

If the audience was worried about the Nixon Administration scolding them for making such high profits (some of them had profit increases of *30%* in the last three months), they soon relaxed.

Not a "Game" for Workers

First, Stein kept up the fiction that wage increases, not the profits of bankers and their corporate clients, keep inflation rising.

Then he warned: the government will increase unemployment as long as the people who still have jobs continue to fight for higher wages.

Not a word to bankers, or steel, oil, chemical, aluminum, automobile, etc., companies about their role in the 5.6% increase in prices in the past year.

Stein explained that Nixon and friends regretted putting so many people out of work simply to hold on to "our ideological purity". But he added that then didn't want to risk any action which might "permanently impair the free market."

In other words, they prefer to throw three million people out of work and try to scare the rest to stop fighting for higher wages rather than tell those companies to stop raising prices. Corporations faced with inflation should be allowed to maintain or increase their profits but workers should "make sacrifices."

Who's Responsible

There was another implied preference in Stein's speech. He'd rather try to make unemployed workers mad at unions (other workers) than have *all* the workers mad at the companies for the wreckage inflation has caused.

Stein also encouraged companies to fight workers' wage demands, a familiar sidelight to this latest step in making the big lie come true.

Once workers understand that they themselves are to blame for inflation, Stein said, they will stop fighting for more money.

And once they stop, corporations won't have to increase prices to keep profits high.

If all this weren't bad enough, Stein threatened to put even more people out of jobs if unions don't stop fighting! To do this, the government would keep the money supply low, making it harder for companies to get big loans, so they cannot increase production and will lay off even more workers.

But Stein wasn't finished. He called for a period in which "productivity should rise with exceptional speed." That is, he was calling for "speed-ups" in which workers do more work for the same money. Thus, they would work *harder* to *remain* in debt.

Fool's Gold

Yet for all the pots of gold working people are supposed to find at the end of this tortuous rainbow, (to be reached when only one million, instead of over *four million, are unemployed) economists outside the government are making very different predictions.*

One is that the economy will not pick up so fast, and companies might not rehire as fast as Washington claims. According to a study for the Brookings Institute, critical areas of the economy won't reach the levels they were at before the slow-downs and lay-offs.

And the study says that not as many people, even when they get their jobs back, would buy cars as before. Not as many will need them, or be able to afford them, because of debts they're forced to run up now. With people buying less, even when prices come down a bit, many stores will have backlogs of unsold goods. Factories will not be able to produce as much as they did for some time.

No Boom

And the Department of Labor has stopped predicting that food prices will slow down to an annual 3.2% increase. Instead, they acknowledge that food prices next year are likely to increase about 5%, close to this year's rate of inflation.

All this means that Nixon's claims that by 1971 prices will be down, that many will have their jobs back, and that the economy will be in a "boom" by 1972 go against the evidence.

So it looks like that big-lie game plan may be better for short-run corporate profits than as an anti-inflation strategy. Eventually, though, the corporations will have to be controlled. Maybe Nixon will get around to doing it before the bottom drops out and the top blows off of the economy, and then he'll claim that "the system is working."

Know Your Rights If Arrested

Editor's note:
Everyone should know his or her basic constitutional rights when stopped by the police. We list them here as prepared by the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union.

If you are stopped by the police, or arrested, whether you are guilty or not, you have the same rights. You can protect those rights best if you use this information:

If you are stopped by the police:

1. You may remain silent; you do not have to answer any questions. You should, however, give your name and address.

2. Although technically permissible in those narrow circumstances when the arrest is unlawful, it is not advisable to resist arrest.

If you are arrested:

1. Shortly after you have been booked, you will usually be permitted to call a lawyer.

2. If arrested the police can search you.

3. The police must give you a receipt for everything taken from you, including your wallet, clothing, and packages you were carrying when you were arrested.

4. You have a right to a lawyer during any police interrogation. If you want a lawyer and cannot afford to hire one, a lawyer must be supplied to you, before any interrogation may be conducted.

5. You do not have to give any statement to the police nor do you have to sign any statement you might give them.

Thou Shalt Not Something or Other

Scene: Mt. Sinai. Time: The present. Enter Moses nervously, holding two stone tablets in his hand.

Moses: Sorry to bother you again, Sir. But I'm afraid we need another revision in the original copy.

The Lord: (with a sigh) Another? What now?

Moses: Well, Sir, it's where you say here, "Thou shalt not kill."

The Lord: That seems perfectly clear and concise.

Moses: But it's causing an awful hassle among your theologians, Sir. The Catholics feel it applies to spermatozoa and ova; the conservatives, only after the union of the two; the moderates would reserve it for 20 weeks—old embryos and up—and the liberals feel it takes effect precisely at the moment of birth. But all theologians oppose killing children after they're born. *Except, of course, at a distance of more than 500 yards.*

***The Lord:** Why 500 yards?*

***Moses:** In wartime, Sir, it is a terrible thing to kill a child with a rifle bullet and an atrocity with a bayonet. But all recognized theologians agree that it is permissible to blow them up with high explosives or incinerate them with jellied gasoline, as long as it is dropped from an airplane or fired from artillery, particularly, the Christians feel, if you so do it to save them from Godless Communism.*

The Lord: I guess it does do that.

Moses: Of course, once a male child reaches 18, he may be killed in virtually any fashion on the battlefield, except with poison gas. The use of poison gas in war, all theologians agree, is the greatest atrocity.

The Lord: Then where do they use it?

Moses: Only in state-operated gas chambers. It's used there with the approval of theologians because it's most humane to kill people.

The Lord: But if it's most humane. ...Never mind, is that all?

Moses: I almost overlooked germ warfare. It is also unquestionably to save people from Godless Communism by inflicting them with any fatal sickness, except radiation sickness, which is a lingering and painful death.

The Lord: (shaking his head) Moses, I don't know what to do.

Moses: Well, first off, Sir, I'd suggest closing a five-mile stretch of the Pasadena Freeway.

The Lord: Whatever for?

Moses: It's hard to get stone tablets, Sir. Now, I've got a rough draft of a compromise, it begins: Thou shalt not kill any person between the ages minus four months (see appendix) and 18 years (asterisk) at a distance of less than 500 yards (see footnote 7a, Chapter 3), with any of the following. ...

—Author Unknown

REDEYE —By Gordon Bess

I'VE HEARD THE MOON IS A BARREN, DESOLATE, FORSAKEN PLACE!
DON'T BE SILLY! IT COULDN'T BE THAT WAY AT ALL!
WHY NOT?
THEY'D HAVE AN INDIAN RESERVATION UP THERE IF IT WAS
GORDON BESS

Ready Or Not—

We Wa

by Cathy Forman and Mary Ludlam

Photos by Jan Durrence

I am concerned about this idea of taking children away from their mothers. When you take a child away from its mother at less than five, and they don't have the love that flows between the two, where is the child going to get this love? ---- Congressman Earl F. Landgrebe

Many sentimental arguments have been used to prevent aid for childcare. Yet, there are 14.1 million working mothers in the U.S. with children under six years old. Most of these children are not being provided for.

Women work because they need to work, not only because they want time away from their children. Many women raise families alone. Thousands of others work to supplement their husbands' low incomes. Others need to be active outside of the home in order to be healthy, well-balanced people. They go to school or get jobs which allow them to use their unique abilities and talents. Because of the lack of daycare and many fathers' unawareness of the problem, women often cannot even consider doing anything besides staying home with the children.

No Money, No Care

What arrangements do working mothers make for their children? Most hire babysitters and then pay them large portions of their incomes. Five percent of the children are in group care centers, but these too must now charge high fees in order to operate. Some mothers can't afford any kind of childcare and 21,000 children under six look after themselves.

They Learn New Skills

from teachers and other children..

In New Haven, according to a CPI estimate, there are 3250 three and four year olds in the seven inner-city neighborhoods. And in the whole city, there are daycare facilities available to only 359 children between two and a half and five years old. But these centers are operating on very little money and their futures are in doubt. Most of New Haven's centers were started by groups of parents or by community development programs in response to the need in their areas.

Like others before her in various neighborhoods of the city, Gonnie Brown is trying to start a daycare center in the West Hills area. A few years ago, she tried to work while her children were small. She found that babysitters were not only a big expense, but that they were also not always reliable.

She was also having transportation problems getting her children to the sitter and then getting to work. The only daycare center in her area was Mother Goose and this is a private and expensive center. Finally, because of childcare problems, she had to stop working.

Interest High

A year later, when her oldest child entered a Head Start program, Gonnie Brown began talking to other mothers about the problem. "I asked them to help me get a daycare center for our kids. Five women said they would and we started meeting and getting information about how to start a daycare center. Pretty soon other mothers and fathers in the community got involved and we looked into getting money."

It's possible for a community, such as West Hills, to start its own daycare center. But it's very difficult for each new center to go through the discouraging process of funding and licensing. Many directors have felt the need to coordinate their efforts in order to pressure the legislature for more funds for daycare and changes in licensing procedures.

The Department of Community Affairs agreed to fund the center, but can provide only a maximum two-thirds of the operating expenses. The West Hills parents must provide the remaining one-third of the cost and this involves thousands of dollars. However, because of federal cutbacks, it is uncertain if the DCA funds will come through.

They have set low fees for the 35 children who will be in the center. It will cost a family $10 for the first child, $5 for the second and a maximum of $20.

Brown said "Other daycare people told me this was too cheap and we wouldn't make it. I just remember what a hard time I had paying for childcare and I don't want other people to go through that. We'll get the money somehow." The group is lucky enough to have a building that meets state regulations. The parents are still trying to raise the money they need. They are seeking private contributions and planning fund raising events.

Daycare Council Forms

The Greater New Haven Daycare Council, composed of the directors of most of the area's daycare centers, is attempting to achieve such coordination. They

Child-Sized Furniture

and child-paced activities give children a sense of competence in a world geared for adults.

Or Not—

We Want Child Care!

by Cathy Forman and Mary Ludlam

Photos by John Durrence

Child-Sized Furniture

and child-paced activities give children a sense of competence in a world geared for adults.

have met now for six months and are planning to make known soon their plans for future action.

When a daycare goes to get licensed there are always problems meeting the standards set by the state legislature. The Health Department is authorized to grant these licenses, but several other departments must also approve the center.

A local representative of the Health Department inspects the center, and often has peculiar ideas of his own about how standards have to be met. The Education Department has to approve the lunch menus before they will provide federal money for food. Their standards often conflict with those of the Health Department, which also sets dietary standards. Finally the Welfare Department has representatives who advise centers on how they should be set up.

Often the different agencies do not cooperate with each other and consequently hinder the establishment and licensing of new centers. Similarly, within the Welfare Department there is no referral service or coordination between family daycare homes and daycare centers.

It is a problem for families with children of different ages to find a center which can provide care for infants as well as three and four year olds. Operation Childcare in the Hill is the only center which provides care for children as young as one year old. The directors of the center found that it would be too expensive to try to fulfill the standards the state sets for infant care, which include providing such equipment as sterilization units, etc.

The Funding Problem

One of the biggest problems facing all daycares is funding. It costs approximately $30 per child per week. Most parents cannot afford to pay that much, especially if they have more than one child. All daycare centers in the New Haven area depend on funds besides fees to cover costs.

The extra money comes from either private donations, foundations such as United Fund or, as is usually the case, from state and federal grants. None of these sources guarantee a steady income.

Most grants from the state, often including federal money, are distributed through the Department of Community Affairs. However, since the state legislature keeps cutting the budget, there has been less and less money for daycare. Many promises have been made for funds but few are followed up with money.

The Welfare Department helps support daycare centers by paying the full $30 weekly for children of parents on welfare. But most of the daycare money is paid to mothers in the Work Incentive Program, which provides job training for welfare recipients. Many of these women cannot get jobs after training. If they do get jobs, they often earn too little to make working worthwhile or too much ($265 per month) to stay on welfare. Either way they no longer qualify for daycare assistance and the centers lose this needed money.

There is a program which could greatly enlarge the Welfare Department's aid to the centers. The Federal government will provide 75% of the funds for daycare for children of "past and potential" welfare recipients if the state will pay the other 25%. Connecticut has not yet supplied the needed money for this program.

Children Learn to Trust Adults

other than their own parents.

Daycare on the Job

Because of the enormous problems encountered by neighborhood groups trying to set up daycare, people have begun to think about new ways to pay for daycare. They have turned to industries and corporations, since these affect thousands of employees and people in neighboring communities. In addition, these institutions control most of the area's wealth.

Olin and Gant, who have been accused of being unresponsive to the communities around them, are investigating the possibility of subsidizing centers. The Telephone Company at one time considered supplying daycare to its employees, but has given it up because of the high costs. The concern of such industries often is primarily to improve their image rather than to really help the community. As one Olin executive said of plans for daycare, "We want to improve our gun image."

The Yale Corporation, under student pressure, finally did agree to help finance a small daycare center for its employees. During the student strike last spring, Yale students asked that their university recognize its obligations to its employees and provide daycare for them. In response, President Brewster agreed that Yale would match funds for one 25-child center for nine months.

Students, faculty and the director worked hard to raise $16,000, half the operating cost. They also got donations of equipment, professional services and facilities from the Yale community for the center. Students and parents wanted to be sure that Yale wouldn't have complete control over the center. Thus, parents are in the majority on the board of directors. However, in the long run Yale does have control, since there is concern that Yale will not extend its funding beyond its nine-month commitment.

Whether from government agencies or large corporations, money is not easy to come by for childcare. Many parents are working hard to bypass the loopholes and provide for their children.

ALL–DAY CHILDCARE CENTERS IN NEW HAVEN

Dixwell Daycare, 100 Dixwell Ave. 787-1002
Elm Haven Daycare Center, 52 Webster St. 776-3975
Elm Haven Nursery, 57 Webster St. 624-3031
Hill Daycare Center, 519 Washington Ave. 865-8991
Leila Day Nursery, 100 Cold Spring St. 624-1374
Newhallville Daycare, 155 Ivy St. 777-1122
Trinity Temple Daycare, 285 Dixwell Ave. 776-8179
Operation Childcare, 442 Washington Ave. 624-5177
Calvin Hill Daycare Center, 268 Park St. 562-9211
Neighborhood Nursery, Inc., 620 Chapel St. 865-0934
Quinnipiac Daycare, 10 Peck St. 776-2446
Dwight Daycare Center, 1324 Chapel St. 787-6471
Mission Day Nursery, 6 University Place 562-5312
Hill-Dwight Daycare, 32 South St. 865-5129
Fair Haven Parents' Ministry, 35 Market St. 865-5221
Child Care Co-op, Center Church Parish House, 311 Temple St.
West Hills Daycare, (to open soon) 333 Valley St. 389-2868

School Unions Advance

'Contract OK, Add Lunches'

The union representing New Haven's school cafeteria workers charged the Board of Education as "morally wrong" for refusing to bargain about a union proposal to expand the lunch program to those 20 city elementary schools which have none at the present time.

On Monday, Nov. 23, cafeteria workers represented by Local 217, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, AFL-CIO, voted to accept a new three year contract. Local 217 won significant gains, but felt strongly about the lunch program.

"Twenty city elementary schools, serving some 5400 kids," said union business agent John Wilhelm, "have no lunches at all – which is a disgrace. We felt our Union could make a valuable contribution to the community by binding the Board to expanding the programs to these children.

Board Refuses Lunch Program

"The Board said it wasn't legally obligated to bargain with the Union," Wilhelm continued, "on that kind of issue. Technically they're correct, but morally wrong and their refusal was a disservice to the community and to the sincere motivations of Local 217 members."

Virginia Blaisdell

John Wilhelm, business agent for school cafeteria workers, addresses rally of striking teachers in September.

New Contract

The new contract calls for a 60 cent per hour wage boost over 2½ years, with 15¢ Jan. 1, 1971, another 20¢ July 1, 1971, and the final 25¢ July 1, 1972. This will bring the lowest classification to $3.05 per hour and the top to $3.55.

Other provisions include the CMS Century Contract, life insurance increases, maximum sick leave accumulation increased to 105 days from 75, and the addition of a clause prohibiting discrimination because of Union activities, race, color, creed, or sex.

Local 217 Business Agent, John Wilhelm said, "We also succeeded in preventing the Board from watering down contract language which required them to negotiate proposed operational changes with the union. This is a very important part of our job protection."

The Union released the terms of the settlement before the vote on Nov. 23 because of the "arrogant and insensitive" conduct of Assistant Superintendent of Schools George A. Barbarito.

Barbarito had released some terms of the agreement five days before the union vote and according to Wilhelm had "misled the public about the union's position by discussing wages only."

'Which Way for Education?'

by Adam Alban

December 1 marks a major decision affecting the future of public education in New Haven. With their strike only a few weeks behind them, teachers in the New Haven Federation of Teachers elect their officers for the year ahead. The contending groups represent different teacher views about the strike and about the appropriate relationship between teachers, administrators and the community as a whole.

Only two of the three slates who are running nominated presidential candidates. For top spot, the contest pits encumbent Charles Leak against the present executive vice-president Ronald Comen. The third slate is emphasizing its program for improving the schools. It circulates a 12 page platform.

Leak is running on the basis of his ability to deliver during the teachers' strike. He is running a rather fast, aggressive, and hard-line campaign. In taking the offensive against Comen Leak charges his opponents with allying themselves closely with school superintendent Barbaresi.

Leak's running mate for executive secretary, Ronald O'Brien, makes much of the fact that Comen has "graced" his ticket with a "known strikebreaker!"

The Ron Comen team has been running a rather low-key, but highly-politicized campaign. Attempting to reverse the attack, they maintain that there is a good deal of teacher dissatisfaction with Leak. As evidence, they cite the presence of current executive board members on the Comen slate. Political slogans, evidently borrowed from matchbooks printed by the Federation, set the tone for their campaign as based on the personal qualities of *"leadership, dedication and experience."*

The third slate, advanced by a Federation group called Teachers for a Progressive Union (TPU), has kept clear of the Leak-Comen clash. The TPU has addressed itself instead to what it sees as the key issues plaguing education.

A major plank in their 12-page platform elaborates a plan for joint teacher-community control of education. "Effective education, the TPU says, is not taking place in New Haven". The TPU's stated goals are to: build a teacher-community alliance; make the union more democratic; strengthen the trade-union movement; improveworking conditions; and take stands on social issues that affect education.

Family-run Child Co-op Opens Here

by Bob Hoffnung and Mike Sabiers

There's plenty of room for more children at the family-run child care co-operative which opened Monday at the Center Church Parish House, 311 Temple St.

Children ranging in age from one year to five are welcome, but both fathers and mothers are expected to participate in planning activities and caring for the children.

The co-op will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The cost will be shared by parents according to their means, with a minimum fee of $5 and a maximum cost of $30 per month. The number of children in each family, and the lengths of attendance per week will not be considered in assessing costs.

Parent Involvement

Parents will be expected to spend two hours at the center playing with all children, for every five hours their own children spend there. Members of the co-op will meet once a week to discuss, evaluate and plan the co-op's activities.

Families that have need for child-care, who are willing to participate in the running of program, and who share *the philosophy that fathers and mothers* should both participate in raising their children should contact any of the following for information: Bob and Pris Hoffnung at 481-0209, Peter and Juthica Stangl at 787-1779, Bucky McGarvey at 776-3413. Those interested are also urged to attend an organizational meeting at 55 Irving Street, home of Peter and Liz Rothenberg, Sunday, November 29, at 8:30 p.m.

NewHallville School Plan

Time for Parents to Act

Now that it's time for the United Newhallville Organization to work on the plans for their neighborhood's new 5-8 school, no one is helping the education committee. In his remarks upon stepping down from the chairmanship of that committee Bernie Silva urged those concerned to come out to meetings and get involved.

Martin Fortes is replacing Silva. "The committee's been working all kinds of hours with the school board and the architect to get the plans shaped up," he said, adding, "What we don't want, is to have a whole lot of folks coming to us after the plans are jelled to tell us all the things we should have done. It will be too late then," he reiterated.

UNO's education committee is under the pressure of a January deadline to finalize plans for the school. In a last ditch effort to enlist total neighborhood participation, the committee is organizing one more campaign to get people involved in their deliberations. Block teams will be visiting every home, dropping off information about the school and urging people to come to the meetings and let their voices be heard.

The 5-8 school was subject to widespread controversy this spring, and the community was united.

"But, says Silva, "too many folks seem to think that the effort ended there. We won the right to share in the shaping of our school, but now we find the same old faithful few doing all the thinking and all the work."

Women Get Less At Yale Hospital

The following story is taken from the Workers' Newsletter, *put out by a group of workers at the Yale-New Haven Hospital.*

Women receive less money per hour than men. For example, in Building Services, the starting pay is $2.40 an hour for women and $2.60 an hour for men. But women usually do the same work that the men are paid more for. Housekeeping aides mop floors, wash walls and do heavy lifting.

The administration does not realize that many women are the sole supporters of their families. For this reason women should earn equal salary to men. Only if the union is voted in can we do away with this discrimination. But until we *help* the union to get in we will continue to swing mops, carry garbage, lift patients and be played the fool.

Virginia Blaisdell

• Teachers Rap 'Deceptive Board'

West Haven teachers marched on City Hall once again in protest of the fact that the Board of Education has not signed the contract agreed upon during this fall's strike. The teachers were joined on the November 20 march by representatives from the Central Labor Council and the West Haven custodian's union as well as a construction worker and some New Haven teachers. The teachers call deceptive the Board's move to try and deny a full 180 day school year.

WNHC-TV Head Gives $ To GOP

Walter H. Annenberg, ambassador to England, owner of WNHC TV and radio and former publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer along with a dozen other Nixon appointed ambassadors around the world has contributed heavily to Republican campaigns this fall.

When he was just a "Newspaper man" Annenberg claimed that he did not contribute to political campaigns because he believed that he should not show partisanship. But now Annenberg's purse and partisanship are showing.

Privileged Information

Annenberg gave $2,500 to Maryland GOP Senate candidate Beall (who won) and asked a Washington consultant to help select other Republican candidates. (Just how much these other campaigns got is "privileged information", the consultant said, according to the **Wall Street Journal**.)

The Presidency has turned out to be a powerful money-raising magnet. Ambassadorships such as Annenberg rank among the lushest in the Presidential basket. According to the **Wall Street Journal**, 14 Nixon ambassadorial appointees and their wives contributed at least $300,000 to the Republican party in 1968, *most of it to help Nixon's campaign.*

By saving prestigious appointments for big donors to past campaigns, a President not only encourages them to give again but also attracts new donors such as Annenberg, for subsequent election battles. This suggests one reason why the Republicans raised a record $8.6 million this non-presidential year.

Panther Trial

Court System 'Out of Order'

by Jan Von Flatern

"The entire system is out of order"
Judge Harold Mulvey

To those words from the presiding judge in the cases of the State of Connecticut v. Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, the spectators responded with an enthusiastic "Right on!"

Unfortunately, his honor was referring to an old noisy but defunct clock which hangs in the court room. He did not intend to express the sentiments of the Panthers and their supporters so succinctly.

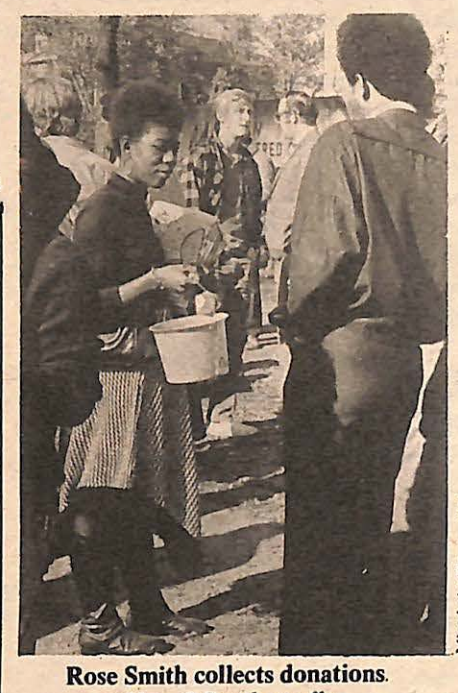
The motions made by the defense during the pre-trial hearings which ended three weeks ago might also be summed up by the same statement, and each day of the *voir dire* (jury selection) seems to support the charges they made.

They said that the present system of impanelling a jury is inherently discriminatory, that it excludes the poor, the young and the non-white. As one surveys the first of ten panels, the results of that discrimination are painfully clear.

Of fifty persons, one is black. Their median age is 50.5. The amount of monetary compensation which a juror receives has already eliminated some poorer candidates—a working person cannot survive on $10.00 a day and few businesses will make up the difference in pay loss.

Jury Called Prejudicial

The defense also claimed that an overwhelmingly white jury would be prejudicial to their black clients. They said that elderly, middle-class white people do not represent the peer group of either Ericka Huggins or Bobby Seale, that their life-styles, language differences, and backgrounds would make it impossible for the jury to understand either the defendants or the majority of the witnesses they would present.


Virginia Blaisdell

Rose Smith collects donations at Nov. 3 Panther rally.

A white woman candidate has since said that she had no idea how black people live because she "has never associated with them." She also said that the use of words by a witness which she considered "profane" could make her doubt his or her veracity. A number of others did not understand the term "black power;" nor did they recognize the presence of white racism in American society.

Early in the pre-trial stages of the case, the defense requested a dismissal on the grounds of the prejudicial publicity with which New Haven county has been deluged in the year and a half since the arrests were made. Judge Mulvey contended that it would be possible, despite this publicity, to pick a fair jury, and denied that motion.

However, almost without exception, each candidate has testified that he or she "knew" that the Party was "violent," or that they felt that the grand jury indictment evidenced guilt on the part of the two on trial. None seemed to understand or accept too well the doctrine of "innocent until proven guilty" upon which the system of American justice is supposedly founded.

State to Ask Death

The issue of the death penalty has been raised and it appears fair at this time to assume that the state will request capital punishment if it gains a conviction. Mr. Markle has challenged the one candidate so far who has voiced categorical opposition to the death penalty and did not comment when Mr. Garry later said that he "assumed" that the state would request it.

Along with defense Attorney Catherine Roraback, Garry introduced a study done by a law professor from the University of Chicago which shows that a "death-oriented" jury is prejudicial to the defense because it is usually also a conviction-prone jury.

At this writing, four days of questioning have seen the dismissal of 100 candidates and the selection of two jurors. It appears that the important but difficult process of jury selection will take much longer than the month spent on it in the Lonnie McLucas trial.

'The People Released Me' Says Panther Huey Newton

by Steve Ellner

Virginia Blaisdell

Huey P. Newton

" People have the power, I can testify to that," said Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, at a press conference last week in the New Haven Panther office. Newton was recently released from prison in California where he had been originally given a 15-year sentence.

"I would still be in the 'smoke pit' but I was released, not due to a gesture of the court, but the will of the people." Newton criticized himself for not showing enough faith in the people by expecting that he would have to serve the 15 year sentence.

Just as pressure from black, white and brown people throughout the country resulted in his release, such pressure will result in the release of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, Huey suggested. Such an analysis was partially confirmed by a statement of one of the jurors in the case of Panther Lonnie McLucas this summer, that credited the demonstrations outside the courthouse as having the positive effect of making jurors more aware of the importance of their decision.

City Group Supports Angela Davis

by Dick Wieland

"Because Angela Davis, one of the latest victims of U.S. repression and racism, will only be freed through the power and strength of the people, we have formed the New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis."

This statement, released through Pat Gallyot, a spokesman for the newly-formed group, signals the beginning of a movement in New Haven that finds counterparts in many other cities throughout the country. Aimed at "developing a broad based coalition of individuals and groups from labor, student, and professional and general community backgrounds," it joins other groups such as the Black Panther Party, YWCA, National Council of Black Lawyers and numerous Women's Liberation groups in working to "free Angela Davis."

No Bond

Currently being held without bond in a New York City jail, Angela Davis is charged with conspiracy, kidnapping and first degree murder in the August, 1970 San Rafael, California courtroom shootout. In that incident, Jonathan Jackson stopped at gunpoint the trial of the three "Soledad Brothers" accused of murdering a prison guard at Soledad Prison in January, 1970.

Attempting to free the three men, Jackson led the judge and four other hostages from the court room and into a waiting van. The police, apparently more intent on retaliation against the escaping prisoners than on care for the safety of the judge and the four hostages, opened fire without warning and killed the judge, two of the prisoners, and Jackson.

Rather than examine the hasty action of the police, the State of California chose to implicate as many political radicals as possible. The San Marin County prosecutor issued a warrant for the arrest of Angela Davis, charging that:

1) she had purchased the guns used by Jackson,
2) she had flown from San Francisco to Los Angeles around the time of the incident,
3) she had spoken in defense of the "Soledad Brothers."

An unusual California law enabled the state to charge her with first degree murder and kidnapping. Passed in 1967 by the state legislature after earlier being declared unconstitutional by the state courts, the complicity law states that an accomplice to a crime may be charged with the same capital charges as those actually committing the crime.

Strong Support

The New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis points out that "the political repression of Angela Davis began at UCLA where only the support of students, faculty and the community prevented (Governor) Reagan's gang from forcing her out of a job." Her credentials as a philosophy professor are unimpeachable.

She did her graduate work in Germany and at the University of California at San Diego under Herbert Marcuse, one of the leading contemporary philosophers (and another prime target of Reagan and his Board of Regents). She was considered to be an excellent teacher by students and faculty. But her radical political activity coupled with her membership in the Communist Party and the fact that she is a black woman, brought her squarely against Reagan and the conservative, reactionary politics that he rules California by.

The Board of Regents, transformed by Reagan and his appointees into a crass political lawn-mower, informed Angela Davis that as a Communist she would not be allowed to teach in the state's educational system. Community and campus support led to the California Courts' ruling that the particular statute invoked was unconstitutional and Angela returned to her teaching duties.

Lacking legitimate support from the courts, the Board of Regents changed its tack and refused to allow the renewal of her contract at the end of the academic year, citing her "radical activity", including allegedly "inflammatory speeches" made outside the University, including her support for the "Soledad Brothers."

The New Haven Committee plans to open an office in the immediate future. For the present, anyone wishing to send contributions or in need of further information should write: P.O. Box 3776, New Haven, Conn. 06525.

Teaching ...

continued from page 16

numerous art activities. I get as much fun out of seeing the children do all these things as they get out of actually doing them.

One problem, though, is the necessity for the teacher to make most of the equipment and desk work for the children (with timeconsuming drawings and written questions) on her own time because of the lack of public funds to buy these things. A second problem is art projects. The children love them, and so do I, but they take a long time to prepare and cost money. Although my school is quite generous with paste and ordinary paper, unusual materials are not provided, and these are what makes an art project really exciting for the children. It is not unusual for me to spend $3.50 or more weekly for gold foil, "psychedelic" paper, oil crayons, pastels, or poster paint. I also provide my own water color paint boxes at a cost of $15 per year. I guess the priorities of this society lie in things like waging wars and building supersonic jets rather than in providing funds for teachers and students.

Dick and Jane and Spot?

Suburban schools are somewhat like "junior ivory towers" and do not have the sharp problems produced for inner-city schools by poverty and borken homes. The much-criticized "Dick and Jane and Spot" readers with their grassy yards and intact families are, in a way, accurate reflectors of many aspects of suburban life. At least they hold the interest of my second graders, though they do not, of course, provide any general social awareness.

Many of the little children from these "good suburban homes" are, however, already developing, even in the second grade, difficult and painful emotional problems. I feel that the nature of our society with its channeling and competiveness creates many of these problems. In particular, I notice an overly rigid definition of sex roles and attitudes to the point that, for example, the boys in my class are uncomfortable *about having affection shown to them or showing it themselves openly. If I hug or kiss or even touch them, they pull away blushing and uptight.* Already they have picked up the notion that "real men" should not be warmly emotional in public.

Also, certain children, probably because of parental pressures on them to be "successes," are terribly tense about getting high grades. Even at the tender age of seven, they are beginning to define themselves in terms of external rankings rather than through a sense of inner personal values.

Some say the American school system is sick. My job in a suburban school is a reasonably comfortable niche, and I feel that I am doing a good job. But there is still some sadness amid my general joy.

Madmen, Mad Housewife

by Pat Thornburg

DIARY OF A MAD HOUSEWIFE. Directed and produced by Frank Perry. Screenplay by Eleanor Perry from novel by Sue Kaufman. Starring Carrie Snodgress, Richard Benjamin and Frank Langella. At Roger Sherman Theatre.

All through **Diary of a Mad Housewife**, a friend of mine kept grumbling, "It isn't relevant." Yet it is. And, interestingly, a Canadian directed it. I can't see one American director, not even Mike Nichols, making this movie.

First of all, it is no surprise that Jonathan Balser, husband, regards Teena, the wife, as a legal servant. His grotesquely cavalier treatment of her made even the men in the audience wince. He doesn't care if she is unhappy as long as she responds well in public. "You're *my* wife," he tells her. "Act like it!" Later he says, "Don't you care what other people think of you? If you don't care for yourself, have the grace to care for me." Walking into a party, he propels her forward with one word: "Circulate!"

Benjamin is exceptionally fine in this role, especially as he does not really have the face and physique of a tyrant. In repose, his face looks as if it were just about to break into a smile. Instead, he breaks into a grimace, making his character more subtle in the bargain.

Subtlety is not written into the script. Benjamin blends down his role and creates not a stereotype tyrant-husband, as written, but an ambitious, hypocritical modern human being. In bed with the flu, he is more frustrated than imperious. "TeeNA!" he screams clutching his kleenex. His amorous advances (among the most disgusting I've ever witnessed) are more cajolery than demanding. "How's about a little ole roll in the hay?"

A Wife's Role

His wife knows little or nothing about their finances, not because he is more competent than she (which probably isn't the case), but because it's the American Way. He cannot approach his wife honestly because he is dishonest with himself and he has grown up without questioning his superior male role. A wife is a possession, an ornament that is brought out on public occasions to shine for the family name—his family's name.

He is incapable of relating to her as one human to another. Who doesn't quite exist, quite focus. Teena realizes much of this. In an impotent rage she takes the logical way out for today's middle class woman. She hides Something Very Important from Husband; the one thing that would cut through his facade of superiority to the fear behind it: Another Man.

But the joke is on her. Forced to chose another role from her limited possibilities, she chooses to embellish her already negligible sexual role—with a homosexual. She learns no new lesson from her lover. She re-learns an old lesson first learned with her husband that good fucks aren't all that great when there's no real personal relationship going for them.

Guilt to Therapy

With one more failure added to her heaping pile (wife, mother hostess), she sags home to yet a bigger failure: husband has lost all, had an affair, and is on the verge of losing his job. *And where was she when he needed her???* What a miserable wretch she now thinks herself. So off to group therapy she goes, hoping for a cure, an adjustment.

And she gets it as the movie ends: the horrible truth, you silly rat in a maze. She is told, "You're a castrating bitch." "You lied to your husband!!!" "You don't have any problems, so what are you complaining about?" "You got it easy." "You're spoiled rotten." "Your husband ought to pop you good a couple of times." "What're you doing here anyway?"

The movie ends in a closeup of Carrie Snodgrass' particularly expressive dead-pan face. I meant that last line. As an actress she listens well, recording every thought in silence. She is especially brilliant in listening to harrangues. In fact, she is the best listener since Katharine Hepburn.

Relevant Film

A discussion of relevancy in this movie is important. The people about whom this movie was made, rarely go to films. Many of us who see this movie find our lives enmeshed in Women's Lib., communal living, New Left politics, sensitivity training, dinner meetings, new journalism, other socialist-type student activities and shared *environmental concern. It is*, therefore, easy to see this movie as almost out of date. But it isn't and it is dangerous to think so.

This movie is so upper middle class, so establishment, that the roles could be played by Spiro Agnew and Pat Nixon. For this movie is not about people who have the real power to create and run a society, but about those who quietly accept and believe in it, the people who keep the society going.

State Denies Auto Licenses To Gay People

The State Motor Vehicle Commissioner apparently believes that the homosexual behind the wheel poses more of a threat to life and limb than drunk drivers who kill and maim thousands of people each year.

Using arbitrary and dictatorial powers given him by law, SMV Commissioner John Tynan has been, for some time, investigating those who he believes are homosexuals and permanently suspending their driver's licenses. He is doing this without any evidence that sex habits influence driving ability.

The licenses of convicted drunks and speeders are usually returned after a few months.

State statute allows Tynan to suspend or revoke a driver's license "for any cause that he deems sufficient, with or without a hearing."

A New London man, who, Tynan said, "admitted to being a homosexual and that made him an improper person to operate a motor vehicle," is suing to recover his license with the help of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union.

Unconstitutionality Charged

The New London man says that because his "suspension and denial of reinstatement was not at any time the result of any matter pertaining to the use of a motor vehicle or the use of any public highway," it is, therefore, illegal, arbitrary, unreasonable, oppressive and capricious," as well as being unconstitutional.

The CCLU wonders whether public outcry would be greater if Tynan were suspending the licenses of people who admitted to being heterosexuals.

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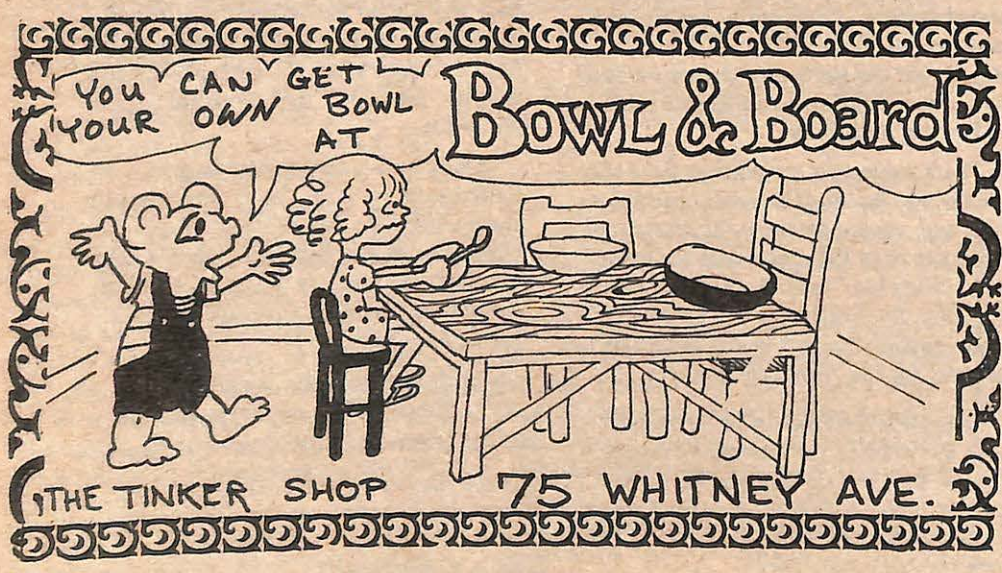

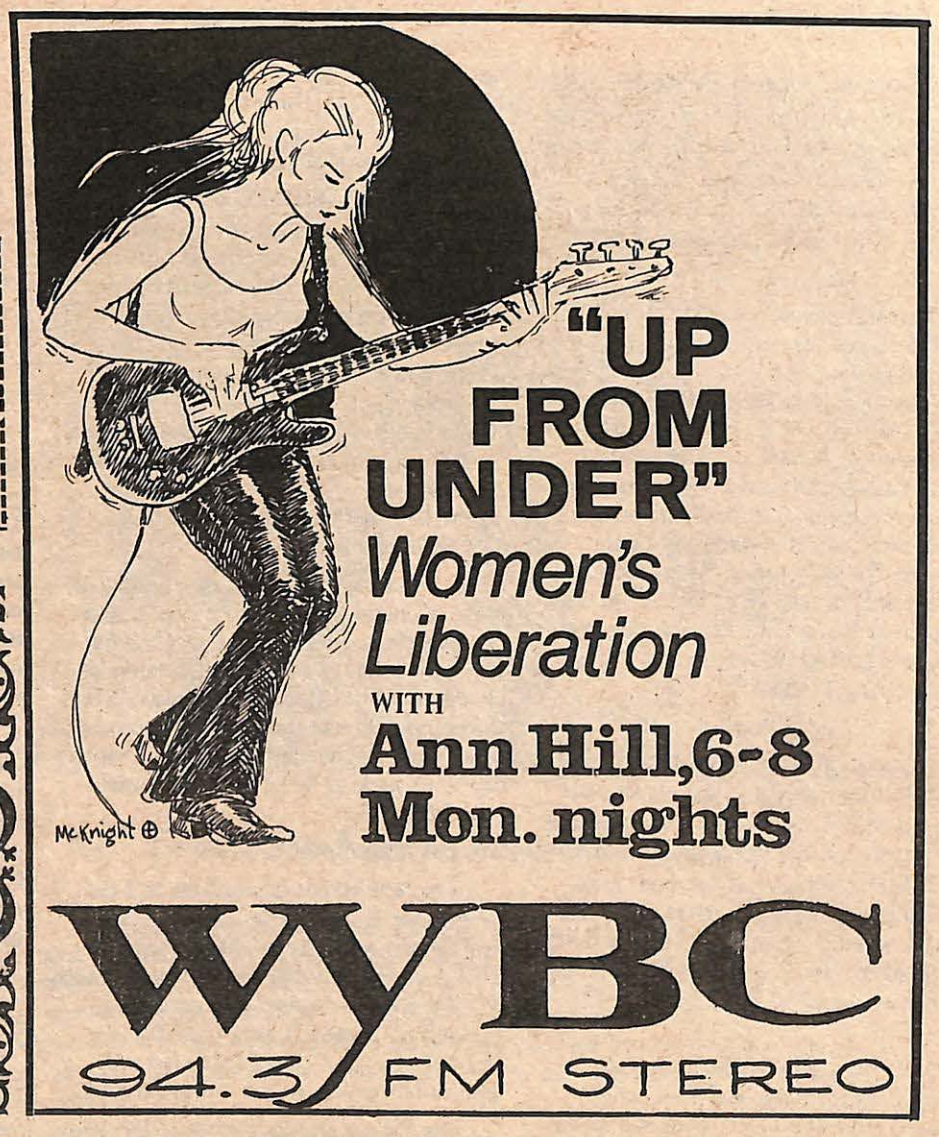

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Churches On Green: 3 Styles That Never Age

Trinity Church. Built between 1812 and 1814 by Ithiel Town. Originally in Greek Revival style but has been altered.

Center Church. Built between 1812 and 1814 by Ithiel Town. The spire was built within the tower on the level and raised to position as a unit by windlass and tackle. Georgian Style.

John Durrence

United Church. Designed and built by David Hoadley between 1814 and 1816 in the Federal style. The tower was also designed and built by David Hoadley between 1814 and 1816.

by Joe Taylor

ITT Gobbles Up Hartford Ins.

by David Daniels

Third of a series

Insurance is big business. It's profitable. That is why the huge, worldwide corporation, International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT), just bought out the Hartford Insurance group. A rich and powerful corporation is grabbing more of both.

ITT wanted the Hartford because it had lots of ready money. It's about the sixth largest stock insurance company in America and made almost $50 million last year.

The Surplus Surplus

What they don't tell you is that, compared to their surplus surplus, this is peanuts. What's surplus surplus? Any insurance company has to have enough money on hand to pay off its insureds. Usually, the amount is set by the state agency that has "control" over the companies in its state. Whatever the insurance company can salt away above that amount is surplus surplus—for unexpectedly large claims, they say. Well, Hartford Insurance has about $92 million tucked away for a rainy day. And there it is.

The Hartford was planning to use that fat bundle for its own purposes, but ITT had other ideas for that money. So ITT stepped in around November of 1968 and bought 6% of Hartford's stock. With that kind of clout, they were listened to when they "suggested" that ITT and Hartford merge. Early in 1969, the two companies "reached agreement" on the terms of merger. In April, the deal was formalized.

Merger Opposed

The Justice Department jumped in with an anti-trust suit. That, however, only covers monopolies. ITT, big as it is, isn't a monopolizer of any single industry.

Ralph Nader, of course, started proceedings against the corporate marriage. He lost his first try, also, but he is trying again.

The way it stands now, ITT and Hartford are supposed to operate separately. This has not stopped ITT from influencing many of Hartford's practices, if not its policies. There can be some doubt about their hands off policy regarding policy-making, too.

Last year, for example, Hartford bought the American Agency Management Bureau, Inc., a small computerized bookkeeping outfit in Tampa, Florida. This year, AAMB bought a data processing company in Cambridge, Massachusetts and they're looking for another one on the West Coast.

Hartford's new parent, ITT, is continuing on its buying ways, too. They still have to go to court for buying Canteen Corp. and Grinnel Co., but they've bought at least two other companies since then. ITT is also planning to build a hotel on a block of land in Hartford which is, coincidentally, right across the street from Hartford Insurance's Home Office. Hartford hardly needs another hotel, but that's another story.

What is going on here is a consolidation of power. None of the companies that ITT owns and none of the companies that those companies own control any single industry in America. Problem is, a guy named Harold S. Geneen and a couple of other fellows control the whole show. They decide what a company will do, how much it will try to make, where it will operate and how, how many employees it will have and how much they'll be paid, what kind of workers will be used and so on. Since Mr. Geneen and company represent so much of the economy, they can put enormous pressure on governing agencies, from local boards where their factories are located, to state agencies, to federal bureaus.

What Can We Do?

So, what can you do about it? Stop buying Wonder Bread? If you're a lawyer with time on your hands or a huge research staff, maybe you can find an old, unused law, but it's doubtful. No, dear reader, nothing short of federal legislation or wholesale economic devestation—like a worldwide bankruptcy or nuclear war—seems to fit. International Telephone and Telegraph is so big and powerful that we can only hope that something as big comes along to put it down.

Suppose that doesn't happen? Maybe dropping out is the answer. Dropping out of an ITT-dominated scene might be dropping in to something on a more human scale. It's worth thinking about.

UI, Contractors Pu$h 'Home Improvement'

Two "Home Improvement Clinics" recently sponsored by UI and several New Haven building contractors are designed to promote the purchase of costly appliances and equipment which require large amounts of electricity to operate.

The cost of the "clinics" and all other advertising campaigns are tax free to UI, but the cost is passed on to the customer through high electric bills, steeper rates, and indirectly through massive air and water pollution.

The soft, soft sell was organized by UI and five "experts" in home remodeling, including Moscato Home Maintenance, Metzo Brothers (kitchen appliances), Dolores Gianinni Interiors, Migliore Electric Company, and Conn. National Bank.

My wife and I were invited to either of the clinics, held November 4 and 10, at two local churches, but we were not alone. Each of the thousands of UI customers received the invitation with their September light bill.

At the Whitneyville Congregational Church on November 10, the sides of the meeting room were lined with ranges, air-conditioners, a large display of flashing lights explaining five types of home heating, and even the latest home "Trash Smasher" to crush garbage under 2,000 pounds pressure.

When about sixty people had arrived the MC made a few introductory remarks then turned the mike over to a "Home Economist", a young, neatly coiffured woman who presented the "latest ideas" in interior and exterior home remodeling.

People may have been looking for bold, new ways to make their homes more liveable, but most of the advice was of the throwaway variety. "You'll never get your money back if you make a $30,000 home in a $15,000 neighborhood."

By refusing to give costs, they hoped to avoid the implication that they might be selling or bidding for a job. They do hope that after an evening of exposure, the people suddenly remember their company's name before installing the furnace, taking out a bank loan, or adding a bedroom.

The overhead power line now being fought by the Citizens of Fair Haven is a by-product of previous soft (and hard) sells.

Because power companies have pushed electrical appliances, bigger and heavier lines blight the landscape, and bigger generating plants spew sulfer dioxide into the air and boiling water into cool streams. The cycle is vicious and endless so long as companies like UI are selling the people instead of serving them.

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AND: A partially annotated bibliography of books and articles on the American Left-Wing with special emphasis on the New Left.

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Compiled by Laird M. Wilcox, Fifth Edition, February, 1970. $4.00

Send checks payable to: U.S. Directory Service, to Research Guides and Directories, P.O. Box 1832, Kansas City, Missouri, 64141.

People's Puzzle

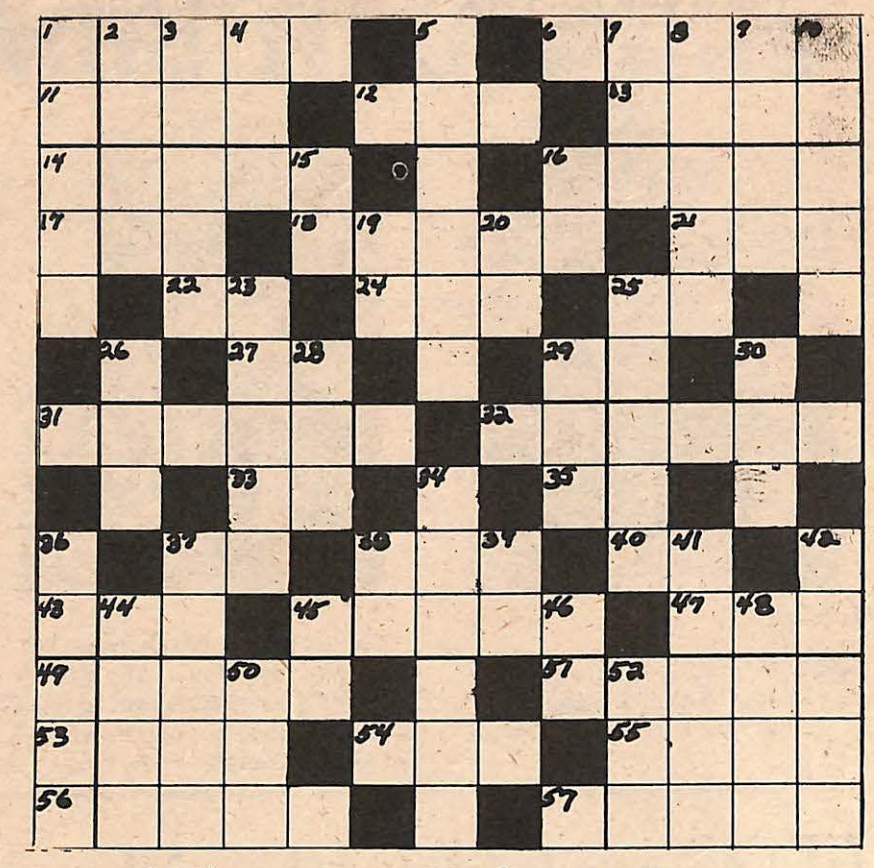
by Lou Relin

ACROSS

1. National Black Panther Chairman (See 31 Across)
6. John L. _____ took his U.M.W. out of the A.F.L. and organized the C.I.O.
11. The overflow of this river in Florence destroyed countless irreplaceable art works.
12. New Haven manufacturing company, the second biggest pollutor of Mill River(abbrev.)
13. Ko-Ko, the Mikado's executioner, had a "little _____" of prospects.
14. Lake fish related to white fish; also _____ Kid, an American folk-lore legend.
16. "Pancho" _____, Mexican revolutionist, hunted by U.S. military forces as a bandit.
17. New Deal organization that put idle young men to work in field and forest (abbrev.)
18. I.L.A. members work on _____.
21. ___ Fuehrer.
22. French gold.
24. New Haven community organization demanding more facilities and recreational activities for youth (abbrev.).
25. The, in French.
27. 100 meters square (var.).
29. "__West, young man."
31. New Haven judge presiding at the trial of Black Panthers, including 1 Across.
32. Spanish worker.
33. __ Wynn, was billed as the Perfect Fool.
35. A science degree (abbrev.).
37. More than one (abbrev.).
38. The established press often cast ___, not light, on extreme ideas.
40. Another science degree (abbrev.).
43. Kimono sash.
45. Hamlet soliloquizes: "To sleep: perchance to _____: ay, there's the rub."
47. To make a mistake.
49. People of Ireland.
51. Vegetable potpourri.
53. "_____ the valley of death rode the 400."
54. Anti-New Dealers attacked F.D.R.'s brain-trusters as ___-heads.
55. Tennessee Senator classified as a dove on the VietnamWar.
56. Asian coalition, including the U.S., set up to "stem the communist tide."
57. _____to the people! (see 25 Down)

DOWN

1. In the "anti-anarchist" government drive of the '20's, he was one of two victims legally executed on a trumped-up murder charge.
2. Was _____, the Red, *the first European to land in America?*
3. *Film other than Kodak.*
4. *Specific place or spot (abbrev.).*
5. *Geronimo, rebel chief of this Indian tribe, continued fighting the paleface invaders of his land from New Mexican soil.*
7. High priest of Israel; Yale-man.
8. Author of "Ballad of Reading Gaol."
9. In the South Seas, it was an unspoiled paradise until the arrival of civilization.
10. Bogart, Garson, Grant, Dietrich, Gable, et al.
15. Guard assignment in camp (abbrev.).
16. Anti, as "The People __ 1 Down."
19. Cry of pain.
20. He served the French imperialists against his own people and is now second in command still fighting against his own people.
23. French composer of the popular "Bolero."
25. Puerto Rican equivalent of Black Panthers, Young _____, whose slogan is 57 Across.
26. Second largest city in S. Vietnam.
28. "Better dead than ___!" cry the rabid commu nist-haters.
29. Well-known initials of the great Irish, Fabian-Socialist satirist.
30. Statistics of this federal tax agency show the big income inequity in New Haven (abbrev.)
34. Spanish strike.
36. They believe that, with proper diet and exercise, people can live in health for 100 years.
37. Michelangelo masterpiece imported from the Vatican to the New York World's Fair.
38. Male address (abbrev.).
39. Opposite of Russian nyet.
41. Beneath.
42. Many injustices - even crimes - have been perpetrated in the name of law and _____.
44. The shadow of socialism is the _____ of Capital's existence.
45. Clean-up urban agency (abbrev.).
46. Manuscript (abbrev.).
48. How the gourmet prefers his steak.
50. The playground of many slum kids.
52. In the past.



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LIBBI RAYDER
WELL, THERE'S ANOTHER JOB APPLICATION IN.
SUSIE! WHAT'RE YOU DOING HERE?
LIBBI!
I'M TRYING TO GET A JOB.
I THOUGHT YOU WERE GETTING A PhD!
I GOT IT... THERE JUST AREN'T ANY JOBS IN MY FIELD AND I'M DESPERATE FOR A JOB.
YOU'LL PROBABLY GET THIS JOB EASY. BUT YOU HAVE MORE WORK EXPERIENCE
PERSONNEL
THANK YOU.
THEY HIRED ME.
HOW'D YOU DO IT?
I'M THE BOSS'S NIECE!
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Juelga de Inquilinos

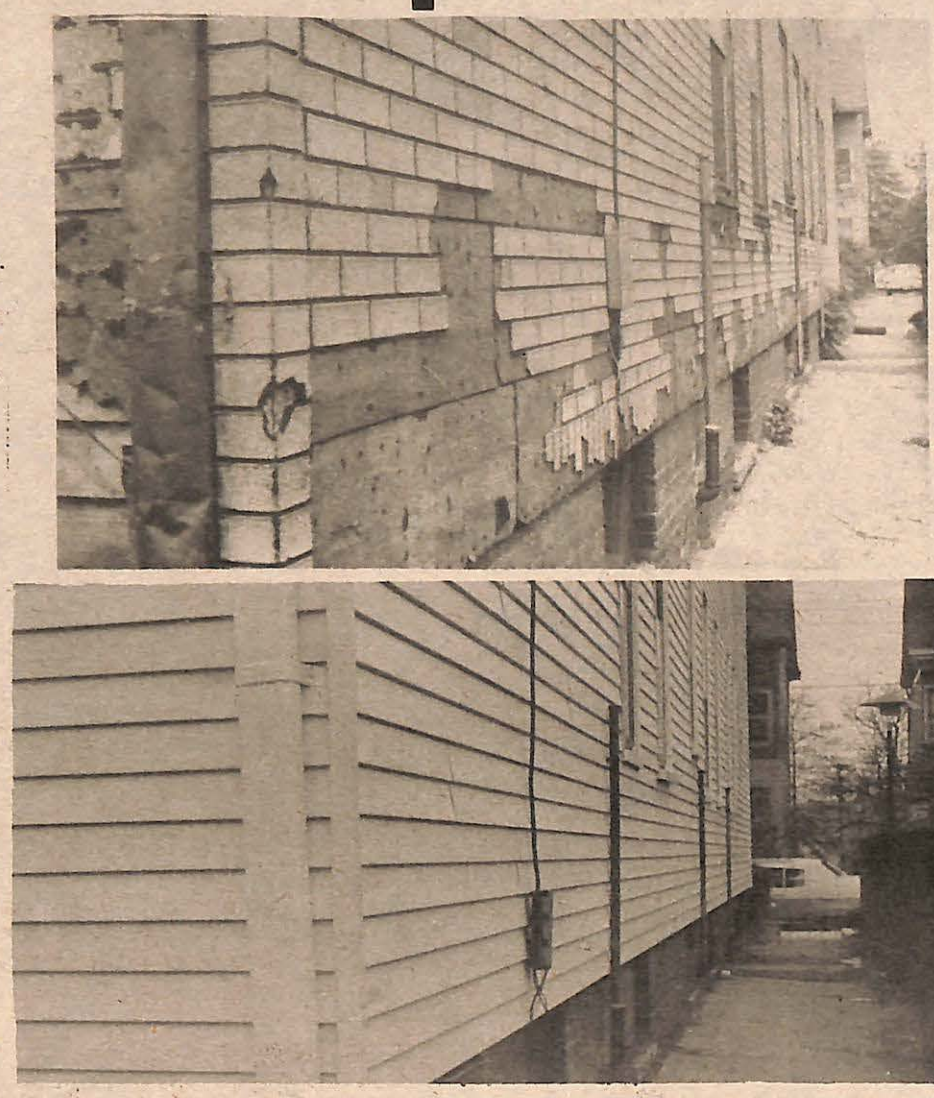
"Estan expulsando a dieciseis familias negras, por haber querido alojamiento decento," dijo uno de los organizadores de la huelga de inquilinos en 29-33 y 52-54 calle de Dickerman. Se puede ver esto como represalia de la huelga de inquilinos que comenzo ese pasado mes de julio.

Sus eqivocaciones nos dicen que "sustenemos que vivir en condiciones de barrio pobre y pagar rentas cada vez mas grandes, o nos echaran por quejarnos," dijo otro de los organizadores de la huelga.

Algunos de los inquilinos ya han recibido noticias de expulsion por participar en la huelga. A partir de febrero, cuando Ross Realty cedo la direccion a M.M. Krevit, Inc., han subido dos veces las rentas sin llevar al cabo ninguna reparacion ni dentro ni fuera del edificio. En junio, despues del segundo aumento de renta, se formo el Concilio de Inquilinos de Dickerman. El Concilio opto por una huelga.

Dijo un organizador, "Una huelga es el unico recurso que queda a nosotros los inquilinos cuando los caseros y sus agentes y abogados se niegan a hablar con nosotros sobre nuestras condiciones de vivienda. La meta del Concilio es dieciseis apartamentos habitables y una escritura de arrendamiento. Solo entonces remitiran el dinero a los caseros, quitando lo que se gasto en remiendos.

El organizador hizo la siguiente observacion sobre la solidaridad de los inquilinos. "Mantendremos nuestra unidad hasta conseguir apartamentos eficientes y modernos.



ANTES Y DESPUES. La photographia que esta arriba fue antes de la juelga. Y la photographia que esta abajo fue despues del principio de la juelga.

Olin Despide a 500 Obreros

Hace unos dias, el Olin Corporation anuncio que le tocaba despedir del trabajo a 500 obrero a causa de la perdida de un contrato de municiones del gobierno. Informaron tambien a otros 950 personas que no hubiera trabajo por tres semanas por la falta de negocios.

Como estimado en las predicaciones de la falta de empleo y la subida de precios, pareca que la situacion economica puede empeorarse por los obreros.

Los obreros despididos de Olin desesperan de la posibilidad de que Olin los vuelva a emplear. Ahora, ademas, estan en competicion con otros 10,000 obreros en esta region quienes estan sin empleo y quienes buscan puestos.

Que pasa y que significa la perdida del puesto? Primero, y lo mas serio es la falta de renta. Segundo, es la perdida de los beneficios como los seguros de medicina y los seguros de vida. Obreros que no los vuelvan a emplear pierden sus pensiones.

Los empleados despedidos no elegieron luchar una guerra tan costosa en Viet Nam que ha causado la inflacion exuberant. Tampcoc, no elegieron una politica de anti-inflacion que les deja a en la manera de que Olin decidio de controlar la inflacion y el mercado desalentado.

Inflacion, desempleado...

Dado todas las necesidades que hay en New Haven, no hay excusa ni para el paro ni para el paro ni para el sufrimiento que resulte de las dislocaciones de las vidas de esa gente. Esta inflacion y este receso periodicos, el empleo y la falta de empleo sean un ciclo para los hombres de negocios, pero para sus empleados es trabajo pesado.

Hay demasiado hacer y demasiado para que sufrimos en esta vida para continuar los juegos de ganancia de los ricos - a nosotros nos cuesta demasiado.

Estafa a Recipientes de Welfare

Casi nadie en New Haven sabe de la farsa que a traves del "welfare" se lleva al cabo la expensa del pagador de impuestos y el beneficiario de "welfare." Esto consiste en que el beneficiario se le da un vale para las cosas que necesita para la casa en vez de dinero y la mayoria de los empleados del estado tratan de enganar al beneficiario con un vale porque le considera poco responsible para saber manejar dinero.

Algunos comerciantes se enriquecen manejando los vales. Cargan el precio maximo que permite el departamento de welfare por cacharros que no valen nada. Algunos se han especializado en esto hasta tal punto que en sus tiendas se leen los letreros "abastecemos a los beneficiarios del welfare."

El asistente social pide al pobre beneficiario que calcule los precios de las cosas que necesita para la casa. tales como camas, maquinas de lavar, refrigeradores, etc. Cuando el beneficiario pregunta por algun precio, el comerciante le da inmediatamente el precio maximo que el welfare permite.

El comerciante sabe que en muy pocos sitios aceptan los vales del estado y de esta, la maquina de $35 se transforma en $65 y el colchon de $25 en $95. De repente todos los refrigeradores cuestan $85 y el beneficiario pide al asistente social el vale que el comerciante le ha pedido usar inmediatemente.

Todas las lavadoras tienen que tener un minimo de 30 dias de garantia, lo mismo que un refrigerador y claro que todos son de segunda mano.

Treinta y dos dias despues de recibir mi refrigerador, se rompio completamente. El lavador duro 40 dias hasta que se rompio por primera vez y ahora esta descompuesto de nuevo y lo he tenido solamente desde septiembre.

El departamento de welfare paga los remiendos que son caros y el pagador de impuestos aguanta las expensas al fin.

Si al principio el beneficiario recibiera mas dinero, pudiera comprar cosas nuevas que tienen garantia de un ano o mas. Entonces podia escoger un comerciante que no se enriquece de los pobres.

El recipiente de welfare no tiene que aceptar un vale pero el asistente social siempre trata de interesarselo.

La mayor parte de los recipientes son ignorantes de sus derechos y son enganados por el estado y por los comerciantes codiciosos.

Muchas veces se despiden a los asistentes sociales que tratan de ayudar a los recipientes.

El sistema de welfare actual no es justo para el recipiente o el pagador de impuestos sino es muy lucrativo para unos pocos comerciantes.

70 Arrestados por Drogas

Martes, el 17 de noviembre arrestaron a 70 jovenes en New Haven por drogas. Desafortunadamente, la policia no ataco el problema verdadero- no trataron con los traficantes grandes de heroina y cocaina, la mayoria quienes trabajan para la Mafia.

Temprano el martes por la manana, coordinaron los arrestos, las noticias en la prensa y la presion de los jueces de imponer unas fianzas altisimas sobre los jovenes presos. Se parecio como si fuera un golpe duro contra "el problema de drogas."

Los sucesos del dia no significaron nada para los pelos cortos y la gente de edad mediana que importan la heroina y la cocaina para Connecticut y New Haven. En numeros crecientes, son las personas de edades maduras y de la clase media que usan esta materia suplida por los "profesionales," sin embargo arrestan a los jovenes por venderlo.

Para los jovenes, negros y blancos de edades de 16, 18 y todos menores de 24 anos, esto apenas significaba el principio de las molestias mientras estaban en la sala de justicia rodeados por los policias y los abogados.

Lo mas grave de todo esto, son los castigos hasta 20 anos en la carcel que acompanen las acusaciones multiples de "venta de narcoticos." Varios de los jovenes detenidos estan confrontados por esta posibilidad.

Hay algunos que saldran con libertad condicional, pero a otros les significa tiempo gastado encarcelados. Y en todo caso, que tienen que ver los danos emocionales sufridos por ellos y por sus familias con "el problema de drogas?"

Puede ser que la policia no quiere (o no atrieva) tratar con la tarea peligrosa de luchar contra los individuos violentos y contra los sindicatos viejos y organizados que son ramos de las redes internacionales?

O puede ser, que es mucho mas facil para la policia de detenir a los jovenes que en su estilo les considere "el enemigo" en comparacion con los "hombres de negocios" que se ven agora en otros estados en control de los juzgados, la policia, las alcadias, y las gobernaciones?

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El Gobierno No Castiga Caseros

Ha habido muchos casos de envenenamiento por pintura de plomo desde que se aprobo la orden de regulacion de la ciudad, pero ningun casero ha sido aun multado.

El primer infringidor multado bajo los dos anos y medio de vigencia de la orden es Phyllis Lyons, cuyo inquilino padecio envenenamiento por pintura de plomo el agosto pasado en 62 Ivy St. Cuando su caso fue juzgado el 16 de noviembre se le multo con 4 cargos, $15 cada uno.

Michael Finley, coordinador de los casos de envenenamiento por la pintura de plomo del Departamento de Salud de New Haven dice que la mayor parte de los caseros no son multados porque "los asuntos de vivienda no tienen preferencia." Anade que "cada caso tarda seis u ocho meses en llegar al juzgado despues que la garantia es servida. Durante ese tiempo el casero ha reparado la violacion.

Mientras tanto, mas y mas ninos padecen envenenamiento por pintura de plomo. Una investigacion especial sobre 650 ninos de la ciudad este verano mostro que 116 tenia una cantidad anormal de plomo en la sangre - 52 de los casos eran extremadamente peligrosos.

On The Job

Teaching: Joy and Sadness

by Liz Ahrens

I love my work. I teach about 25 boys and girls in the second grade grade of a small elementary school in the suburbs of New Haven.

Like the teacher who wrote "Teacher Or Babysitter?" in the October 15 **Modern Times**, I began teaching (three years ago) with an emergency permit obtained through a summer "crash" program at Southern Connecticut State College (SCSC). By the second week of school, I was going out of my mind. Not only had my summer "crash" program not taught me how to handle "discipline problems," but it also had not shown me what kind of lessons with which to start the year. In fact, the SCSC program was virtually worthless.

The Administration

Starting at this point, my experience was quite different from that of the other teacher who reported to **Modern Times**. As an emergency measure, various administrators spent time in my room to help quiet the children so that I could begin to teach. Even more importantly, the reading consultant devoted the better part of a day to demonstrating teaching techniques for me with my class. After the demonstration, the principal stayed with my class so that I could discuss the demonstration with the reading consultant and plan future lessons.

Starting the next day, my teaching went reasonably well for the rest of the year. But because of a poor start and a "difficult class," the "discipline" that year was a bit less than perfect. Combining the freedom necessary for the individual child to develop as a person with the control necessary for the entire class to progress as a group was a difficult process. My principal, however, observed me many times that autumn and each time praised the progress I was making in proficiency at teaching. At the same time, he offered practical suggestions to help me further develop my teaching skills. Since those early days, my experience with education administrators in my local system has been generally positive. At worst, they are "well-intentioned" and at best they are "very supportive and helpful."

Problems and Priorities

I work quite hard. The children in my class are divided into three different groups for learning reading and arithmetic. The teacher must do detailed daily preparation for each lesson for each group. As the children finish their desk work while I am working elsewhere with various groups and individuals, they may color, read, do a puzzle, make clay models, or use their own materials brought from home. Their learning program also includes spelling, games, singing, field trips, scientific investigations, studies about life in their community, and

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Events

Nov. 30, Mon.: Poetry Readings and Original Songwriters, etc., Also, Operetta "Act Without Words No. 2" by Samuel Beckett. Performed by the Exit Experimental Players. 9-11 p.m. $1.00 donation.

Dec. 1, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Monthly membership meeting, Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8 p.m.

Dec. 1, 8, 15, Tues.: "What is Women's Liberation?" Discussion series sponsored by the New Haven Women's Liberation. Unitarian-Universalist Church. 608 Whitney Ave. 8 p.m. For rides call 865-8593. For childcare call 389-6660 or 387-3049.

Dec. 1, Tues.: CCA officially opens for emergency housing. The new facility can accommodate 30 people. Call 777-7848.

Dec. 1, Tues.: Welfare MOMS sponsoring buses to Massachusetts for *Health Education and Welfare Hearing, "State of Connecticut vs. Federal Government". Come or give donations to pay for buses and food. Call562-2763.*

Dec. 1,8,15, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 p.m.

Dec. 1,8,15, Tues.: Environmental Offensive Seminar Series. Bread and Roses, 8 p.m. Call 787-5049 on Tuesdays for information.

Dec. 2, 9, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinner. 68 Pearl St. 6 p.m. Bring food to share.

Dec. 2, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St. 8 p.m.

Dec. 2, Wed.: Poetry Readings and Original Songwriters, etc., Also, Operetta "Act Without Words No. 2" by Samuel Beckett. Performed by the Exit Experimental Players. 9-11 p.m. $1.00 Donation.

Dec. 2,3, Wed., Thurs.: "Let's Imagine Being Places". For children ages 3 to 5 10:30 a.m. on Wed., 2 p.m. on Thurs. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St.

***Dec. 3, Thurs.**: Open Folk Music. All performers invited. Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 9 p.m. :75 admission.*

Dec. 3, Thurs.: "Women and Our Bodies". Course sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Population Control: Who are our Friends? a-male gynecologists b-female gynecologists c-planned parenthood d- Z.P. G. e-drug companies f-none of the above. 53 Wall St., 7:30 p.m. Call 624-9568

Dec. 4, 11, Fri.: Book Discussion Group; Miller's "The Price" 10:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Social, 1 p.m. New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St. For further information call 776-1566.

Dec. 4, Fri.: Fall Film Club: "Paddle to the Sea" and "Glass". for children 9 and older. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St., 4 p.m.

Dec. 4, Fri.: Acoustic Music, with "Milkwood Tapestry". The Exit Coffeehouse 9-12 p.m. $1.50 per person.

Dec. 4-6 Fri.-Sun.: *The Native American Indian Today*. Discussions and films, New England Committee for Non-Violent Action, RFD 1, Box 197b, Voluntown, Conn. 06384. Phone:203-376-9970.

Dec. 5, Sat.: *The Luck Child*, Storytelling and creative arts workshop. For children ages 6-9 in the Children's Room of the New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St. 10 a.m

Dec. 5, Sat.: Rock Music with, "Sweet Pain". The Exit Coffeehouse, 9-12 p.m. $1.50 per person.

Dec. 5, Sat.: The Coalition for a Unified Black Community presents an Afro-Asian Unity Bazaar, featuring "The Brothers" from WYBC, karate demonstration, music and much more. The Elks Club, 87 Webster St. 12-6 p.m. $2 advance donation, $2.50 at the door. Call 865-0966 or 776-8717 for information.

Dec. 6, Sun.: Yale Bicycle Club, Touring and racing groups. Community invited. Meet in front of H.G.S. York and Wall Streets, 11 a.m.

Dec. 6, Sun.: Film: *"Cool Hand Luke"* The Grecian Urn. For young adults, 323 Temple St. 8 p.m.

Dec. 9, 10, Wed., Thurs.: "Of Long Ago and Far Away". For children ages 3-5 at 10:30 a.m. on Wed. 2 p.m. on Thurs.

Dec. 10, Thurs.: " Women and Our Bodies", Course sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. *Male Anatomy and Sexuality.* "Are men happy with their roles?" Men and women will plan this session together to discuss sexuality. Trinity Parish Church House, 53 Wall St. For further information call 624-9568. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St.

Dec. 11, Fri.: Fall Film Club: *"The Doughnuts"* and *"Highway"*. For children 9 and older. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St.

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Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, cor. Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Los Hermanos, Washington-Morris; Anthony's Howard-Sylvan; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

Allingtown: Paceoni's Pharmacy; Tommy's Pizza.

Broadway: Whitlock's

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cosey Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Place-Elm Street.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; J' Hines Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Central-Fountain.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food, Chapel-Howe;

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Truhart's News Service, Yale Station.